

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL CONVENTION OF THE
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
JULY 29, 1932

INCLUDING REPORT OF THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF JULY 28 ON
RADIO BROADCASTING OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

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GENERAL SESSION

Friday Morning, July 29, 1932

The General Session of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Special Convention, held at Hotel Huntington, Pasadena, California, was called to order at 10:25 a. m., July 29, 1932, Professor W. B. Owens, Vice-President and representative of the Eighth District, presiding.

The list of those in attendance will be found in the Appendix, page 64.

PROFESSOR OWENS: In opening this special convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, I wish first to express the very deep regret we all feel at the absence of our President. Dr. Kennedy wrote me some four weeks ago that he would not be able to be present. I know that he had looked forward to this meeting and to witnessing the Olympic Games, for the success of which he has worked so unselfishly for several years. He has asked me to extend to the delegates present his greetings and best wishes for the success of the meeting, and has forwarded a brief message and report which the Secretary will present later.

The colleges of the Eighth District, which covers five far Western states, have looked forward to the time when the National Collegiate Athletic Association would hold a meeting in the West. Many of us have journeyed East for the annual meetings, where we have enjoyed a splendid hospitality and have been helped and stimulated by the discussions of our common problems. I think you will find that our problems here in the West are essentially the same as your own, and that we are in the main employing the same methods to meet them, and are striving, as you are, to maintain high ideals in collegiate athletics.

We have asked Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California, to express the pleasure we feel in your presence here. Dr. von KleinSmid! (Applause)

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

PRESIDENT RUFUS B. VON KLEINSMID, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California:

Mr. President, members of the Conference: When one is privileged to consume six or seven minutes in a word of welcome, he thinks twice before he uses much of that time in mere pleasantries. Anyway, probably in this group the speaker could introduce to you nothing new in the way of rich and racy stories.

I am thinking of the experience that Dr. Fred I. Kent recently had in London, where at a banquet he found himself seated next to an Englishman, with whom he was having somewhat of a difficult time in keeping up the conversation of the hour. As

he was about to be called upon to speak, he turned to the Englishman and said, "I think I will not tell any jokes to-night. There are too many Americans here." The Englishman said, "Yes," and let it go at that. It seemed to require some explanation, so Dr. Kent said, "You see an Englishman enjoys a joke three times; first, when you tell it to him; second, when you explain it to him; and third, when he understands it. The Frenchman enjoys a joke only twice; once, when you tell it to him and again, when you explain it to him. He never does understand it. The German enjoys a joke only once, that is, when you tell it to him. He won't allow anybody to explain anything. But an American never enjoys a joke. He has heard it before." (Laughter)

I think, however, a word of explanation would be in order. The control which you see exercised on all sides, on the part of the citizenship of this great empire by the bounding Pacific, is too frequently misunderstood. You would think, coming into a locality of such climate, such flowers, such fruit, such hospitality, such beauty of scenery everywhere, that the people ought to be enthusiastic about it out here and say something concerning it. Their reticence, however, grows out of the fact that they are fearful that they will reflect upon your own powers of apprehension. In other words, we just take ourselves for granted with all of this, and we expect you to do the same thing.

There is no part of the country, of course, into which you could have come where greater preparations have been made for your coming. But long before our day, the Lord had a hand in it, and I trust likewise is going to have a hand in the deliberations of this conference, for if the signs of the times have been interpreted rightly in our quarter of the globe, you will need it.

It is a great delight to have you here. You come at a time when our attention is centered upon the things which this meeting represents. We are on the eve of the opening ceremony of the great Olympics, and we are to see, during the next two weeks, the finest exhibition probably (some of us think the exhibition might be a little more interesting and a little finer if the list had been a little more comprehensive, but that is another thing) that the world can put on for our amusement and for our edification. And all of this centers the attention of men and women upon those institutions which are peculiarly concerned in the developing of athletics, and the best things for which athletics stand.

Your problems are, of course, tremendously important. In some localities they are tremendously critical. If somehow, out of it all, you can help us to believe that the things which have been done have been basically important, and that they have laid satisfactory foundations for a superstructure of a finer manhood, of a finer citizenship, I think the convention will have been a great success.

There is an attitude, which you know so very much better than

I, both on the part of the institutions and on the part of the constituencies of institutions,—and may I say on the part of the public, so far as they immediately align themselves with some institution or other in the case of intercollegiate athletics,—that some things could be better. I think in most of our colleges and universities where the control of athletics has passed into the hands of the faculty, at least for final, conclusive ordering, a condition of confidence has come to exist that expresses great hope in intercollegiate athletics for the future.

Where the newspapers continue to control our athletics more or less, in spite of anything that anybody can do, by more or less destroying the public mind for ordered thought, at least in the matter of intercollegiate athletics; where this influence and that influence, not directly or even indirectly related to the educational program, continues to bear heavily on the situation, we still have our troubles.

I think that colleges and universities, from the administrative standpoint, will be everlastingly grateful and forever obligated to this body and to the bodies of faculty committees which you represent, for having practically taken over the details of an ordered program in intercollegiate athletics, and for having, during the past years, brought back to us a confidence to believe that there are things not only worth saving, but there are things worth stimulating in the educational program in the field of athletics; that the best things have been retained and the worst things never were so bad probably as we thought they were.

Your presence here with us in the Southwest is going to be a stimulation, it is going to be an inspiration, and we thank you for coming. You are most welcome among us. Professor Owens and members of the conference, we trust that everything that can possibly be done on the part of any of our institutions, if it hasn't been done, may be done speedily; that you will be glad you have come to us; that you will leave us with regret in the memory of a very pleasant and profitable time; and that your governing bodies will have the good judgment at a very early day to vote a return to the Pacific Coast. (Applause)

PROFESSOR OWENS: When I learned that Dr. Kennedy would not be here to preside, I asked him to designate some one from the East to speak at the opening of this program, and he requested that that some one be Dr. Raycroft. I am most happy that he was able to accept and have greatest pleasure in presenting him at this time. Dr. Raycroft! (Applause)

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

DR. J. E. RAYCROFT (Princeton University)

Mr. Chairman, Dr. von KleinSmid, and Gentlemen: It is my very great privilege and pleasant duty to express, however inade-

quately, the appreciation of the members of this group for your cordial welcome. While this Association was organized and set up as national in scope, it has found it difficult, as time has gone on, to be national in location. Financial limitations have rather bound us to a certain area. We have gone beyond that area every opportunity we have had. The invitations which have come from this part of the country have been immensely attractive. The pressure brought to bear upon the treasurer of the organization has been very heavy. He has been successful in resisting it until the present time, when the combination of the depression and the Olympic Games made it possible to move this special meeting to this part of the country.

These surroundings in which we find ourselves are most delightful and interesting, and it seems to me, to follow out the suggestion of President von KleinSmid, that I can see constantly recurring trouble coming to the treasurer to resist the spirit of the Westward Ho which has been developed in this organization during the past few days.

We are likely to think of this Western country as new. We couldn't make a greater mistake. From one point of view we are right. All of this development which we see and at which we wonder has been brought about during the past sixty or seventy-five years, and it is an amazing achievement. On the other hand, it is a very old country and one of amazing contrasts. Alongside of the great universities, the great business houses, luxurious homes and great clubs, we find the asphalt pit of La Brea, from which were taken the remains of the mastodon and the saber-toothed tiger that had been caught like flies on fly-paper and preserved there for nobody knows how many thousands of years. I am not a Professor of Natural History, but as a matter of curiosity, if you get the opportunity, just step into the Museum at Exposition Park and see what they found in that little asphalt lake out on Wilshire Boulevard.

The urge to go West or to go East or to move is strong and continuous. There is still a lot of the nomad left in our make-up. Only a little while ago, in 1894, when Los Angeles was about half as young as it is today, or half as old, Alonzo Stagg, of the University of Chicago, resurrected a retired circus car, packed into it a football team representing the university, which was then barely two years of age, and pointed for the West Coast to play a series of games,—among others, one with the team representing the organization to which the chairman belongs. That university had then just passed its third birthday. A year later the University of California sent a track team not simply to Chicago, but to the Eastern seaboard. That trip in itself was remarkable, but there is one feature of it that is worthy of special note for a group of this sort and with these particular interests. That team contained two men, Torrey and Dyer, who introduced

to the Easterners the low hurdle form over the high hurdles. It is my strong impression that they didn't lose a single hurdle race in that entire trip. Those of us who had done a bit of hurdling and saw it for the first time, didn't quite believe what we saw, just as we don't always believe what we hear about the California climate. We thought it was some strange thing which had come out of the West which wasn't quite true, and it took a number of years, six or seven years, before the merits of that particular style were recognized and it was used, as it is now, universally. Everybody does it now.

The representatives of your universities of this district have been very generous in their expense of time, money and energy to attend the annual councils of this organization, wherever they have been held. May we not hope that the number of your delegates will increase and that their attendance will be even more consistent than in the past, so that they will be able to help in the deliberations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association wherever they may be held.

Our fundamental problems are the same throughout the country. Their solution is not always easy. They require the application of sound judgment, co-operative action, and of fine sportsmanship from all those interested in college sports.

The pioneer period called forth many great and admirable qualities from the human animal. That period is pretty well over. There are still places to go and things to do and places to be explored, but, by and large, the greater portion of us live within the walls of towns and cities, and not many of us have the opportunity to get out and get the experience that comes from pioneering. We are entering a period, or are already in the midst of a period, of social civilization. It is our feeling, generally shared by the members of this Association, I believe, that one of the most important factors available to us as compensation for the loss of the pioneering opportunity in spirit is the development of athletic sports and games. It is one of the few effective stimuli that can be brought to bear upon the boy and the girl, which leads them to exert themselves to the limit of their ability, to discipline themselves, to harden themselves, to develop fibre and tissue, self-confidence and the ability to get on, and with it all, a freedom of spirit which comes from ability and self-confidence that previously was characteristic, I should say, of the pioneer. It seems to me that our only hope to compensate for the loss of a pioneering opportunity, available to everybody, is through the various forms of sports and games.

For that reason, if for no other, I regard intercollegiate athletic problems as tremendously important, but after all not primary. There is the other, deeper, fundamental importance inherent in the whole situation, of which we must not lose track.

A great deal has been said about the California climate. There

are many skeptical Easterners who express doubts as to the reality of the conditions described by the Californian. Your burdens in carrying the gospel to others less fortunate will be lightened from this time on, I am sure. In the course of the last week, or two or three, you have gained many enthusiastic recruits to your group of self-denying boosters.

There is one thing which seems to epitomize very adequately that fine exhibition of climate, creature comfort and gracious hospitality which is characteristic of this country, and that is the Olympic Village. I believe that this provision for your visitors has set a standard which will seldom be equalled, and I believe never surpassed.

Finally, Sir, I am sure that I express the sentiments of the members of this organization when I say that we appreciate deeply the generous hospitality of our reception here, and that we will promise you a most cordial welcome whenever you visit us, individually or as an organization. Thank you. (Applause)

PROFESSOR OWENS: At this time, I will appoint to the Credentials Committee, the Secretary, Dean Nicolson, Dean Thomas M. Putnam of the University of California, and Professor St. John of Ohio State.

I am now going to ask our Secretary to present the message from Dr. Kennedy, which he has forwarded for this meeting.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

To the Delegates to the Special Meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association:

It is a source of deep regret to me that imperative personal matters which I am not able to adjust make it impossible for me to attend the Pasadena meeting of the Association. In accordance with the authority conferred upon me by Article II of the by-Laws of the Association, I have asked Professor W. B. Owens, Regional Vice-President for the Eighth District, to preside over the convention. Although there is not at this time any matter which presses for a decision by the Association, there are a number of questions of policy which can well receive formal or informal discussion with profit to the members of the Association. The Secretary has these matters listed upon his docket and will lay them before the meeting of the Council or the meeting of the Association as may be appropriate in each instance. The round-table discussion of the radio broadcasting of athletic events, under the leadership of Major Griffith, is a subject of timely interest. Another subject of equally immediate interest which might well receive discussion in the open session of the convention is the procedure to be adopted by the colleges and universities of the country in handling the tax upon athletic contests imposed in the recently adopted Congressional tax bill.

At this meeting, held as it is immediately before the opening of the Games of the Xth Olympiad, the thought foremost in the minds of all will be the participation of the United States in those Games in such a manner as will in all ways reflect credit upon the country. It should be a source of pride to the members of our Association that during the past year and a half of preparation for these Games there has been a refresh-

ing spirit of harmony and cooperation among the representatives of the various organizations, including our own Association, which have collaborated in this work. It is fitting to recognize that this has been in considerable measure due to the reorganization of the Olympic Association which was in large measure the result of recommendations made by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It is also proper to recognize that other organizations with which we have worked, such as the A. A. U., have manifested through their various representatives on the Olympic Committee a spirit of fairness, good will, and cooperation. There has never been a year in which the difficulties of financing America's participation in the Olympic Games has been so great as during the past year. The part played by the colleges in the raising of the Olympic Fund deserves the most unqualified admiration and praise. In a year in which many college athletic associations have had the utmost difficulty in balancing their own budgets their contributions to the Olympic Fund have been generous. In addition to individual college contributions the various National Collegiate championships have this year devoted the net proceeds to the Olympic Fund and the colleges represented in these meets have cheerfully acquiesced in the omission for this year of the customary prorating of the expenses of their representatives in those meets. I should like to take this opportunity to express the official thanks of the Association to Mr. St. John, the chairman of our National Olympic Finance Committee, and to his associates on that committee, for the self-sacrificing and efficient work which they have done.

The fair and orderly procedures which have been followed in selecting the various Olympic teams to represent the United States furnish a gratifying contrast to the situation which existed four years ago. This satisfactory change must also in large degree be attributed to the part played by the recommendations of our Association for the reorganization of the Olympic Association and the work of the Olympic Committee.

We may well hope that the changed spirit reflected in the period of preparation for this year's Olympic Games may be paralleled by such a spirit of friendship and harmony among the representatives of the various nations in the Games of the Xth Olympiad as to mark a corresponding progress during the Games themselves toward that unqualified spirit of amateur sportsmanship among the nations of the world which is the Olympic ideal.

CHARLES W. KENNEDY,
President.

PROFESSOR NICOLSON: I would move that the association, through the Secretary, extend its thanks to President Kennedy for his message, with an expression of regret that he was unable to be with us, and that a similar message of regret be sent by the Secretary to the Honorary President of the association, General Pierce, who was our president for a period of almost twenty years. (Applause)

DR. RAYCROFT: I second the motion.

PROFESSOR OWENS: All those in favor of the motion will please say "Aye"; contrary-minded "No"; it is carried unanimously. We will have those messages sent.

Our educational institutions here in the Far West are young as compared, at least, with some in the East which now measure their lives by centuries, but the development of educational institutions here in the West began very early in our history, simul-

taneously with the development of other American institutions.

Our next speaker is president of one of the oldest educational institutions in the West. Eighty-one years ago this month, July 1851, a charter was granted to the California Wesleyan College, located in the town of Santa Clara, near San Francisco. This institution has changed its name and its location twice, being now located on a fine, new campus, with splendid, modern buildings, at Stockton, California, under the name of College of the Pacific. It has always played an important part in the educational life of the West. Much of the credit for the high standing of this institution today is due to the splendid leadership of Dr. T. C. Knoles, its President since 1919. I take great pleasure at this time in presenting President T. C. Knoles. (Applause)

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT KNOLES

Mr. Chairman and members of the Association: I appreciate more than I can say these kind words with respect to the old institution over which I have the honor to preside. Some years ago, it was my great privilege to make a short address at Oxford University, in Wadham College. That particular college was chosen as the place for the address because it is the college of the Vice-Chancellor, and introducing me to the audience the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford alluded to the fact that I was president of the oldest collegiate institution in the State of California, and said that he presumed that I would enjoy the atmosphere of Wadham, inasmuch as it was so many centuries old. I responded by saying that I was the president of the oldest institution in California, but that it was not organized until 1851, and that I enjoyed its atmosphere very much more because we changed it at least once every five minutes. He turned to a friend and said, "To what is he alluding?" (Laughter)

I understood the references of Dr. von KleinSmid very well. However, don't you get the idea in your head that an Englishman doesn't know what a joke is. Some of you are acquainted with Dr. Bromley Oxnam, president of De Pauw University. I heard him one evening, in a very interesting meeting in Toynbee Hall, tell a whole string of jokes, and in every one of these jokes the point was directed toward the Englishman's lack of appreciation of humor. Oxnam himself, of course, is an Englishman. The Warden of Toynbee Hall did not appear to be at all interested, and finally, after Oxnam had given the best one in his repertoire, he turned to the Warden and said, "I suppose you will laugh at that next summer." The Warden replied, "On the contrary, I laughed at it last summer." (Laughter)

In a meeting of this sort, it is very difficult for a man of my age to keep from being reminiscent. They say that is sure proof

of the increase of age and of the approach of senility. I am old, and I am not ashamed of it. I lived in that period of life when men were men, and women were glad of it. (Laughter) I have lived in California long enough never to say a word about its climate under any circumstances. I have lived in California long enough to have seen Pasadena grow from a sheep-fold to its present proportions. When I came to Los Angeles, there were less than fifty thousand people there. I have seen some things in California, and because of that fact, I love California very much. I can see her limitations. I know a great many of the things which we never mention when you are here as visitors. We will overcome them some day, and when we do, we will be as modest about it as we are about the things over which we have had no control.

I might say that I was in the city of Los Angeles at the time the La Brea pits, to which allusion was made, were opened. I was also a member of a ministerial body at that time, and when a teacher of the Los Angeles High School, who discovered the remains in the pits, read a very charmingly written and a very delightful scientific paper on his finds before that organization, the ministers were divided in their attitudes. The next week when the minutes of that meeting were read, the secretary had put in this statement, "A very interesting and scientific document was presented to the body by (I have forgotten his name for the moment) who made the discovery." Instantly, a gentleman of the old school, a Methodist minister from the South, if you please, arose to his full height, and with combined ministerial and military dignity, for he held the title of Colonel at the same time, said, "I move you, Sir, that all reference to the alleged find be expunged, erased, and eliminated from the minutes. How anybody could make such references to a few bogged, spavined steers of old Pio Pico, I cannot see." (Laughter) I have often wondered if anybody ever led him around through the Museum exhibit or not.

I am so old that I can remember when Dean Cromwell, of whom you have doubtless heard, was a boy at Occidental College, developing within himself the knowledge of form which he has been able so well throughout the years to impart to others.

I am so old that in the intercollegiate contests of Southern California, I have pole-vaulted to the enormous height of 10 feet, 2½ inches, and had as one of the judges a man, every inch of whose chest was covered with medals for vaulting, who had never gone over 9 feet, 6 inches in his life; and it so happens that Bill Graber, of whom you have heard and whom you will doubtless see in the next few days, was raised in the same town in which I was raised, although he has been raised a good deal higher since. (Laughter)

I am so old that I played football on a prep team which played

Stanford on one occasion, and the score wasn't as large as some scores in the Pacific Coast Conference of more recent years, although I will make no allusion to that particular score.

I am so old that I am the oldest living quarterback of the University of Southern California, and they are fixing a place for me over at the museum near the saber-toothed tiger, and my place is going to be right alongside of the giant sloth. (Laughter)

I wish I could tell you younger men who are coaches of national fame and reputation, both of which you have deserved, how hard it was to play football in the nineties, in the early nineties particularly, and how hard it was for us to strive in those days to give you the gentleman's game for which you are supported now, and by which you are supported now.

We lived in the days of brute force. We lived in the days of brawn; we lived in the days when football teams were estimated by their tonnage on the hoof. That was literally true, and when I think of some of the plays we used, I wonder that any of us are still alive. In those days five of us would go on one side of the 50-yard line with a field 110 yards yards long, and five on the other side, and the little quarterback, of which I am a living sample, stood in the center, and the hike started, the tempo increased, until the five from each side met in the center, and the play was not on until the quarterback kicked the ball. The interpretation of the kick was whenever it touched his toe. He had to touch the ball with his toe, plant himself in the apex of that moving wedge, and hang on to the ball as long as he could. That was delightful for the offense, but how about the defense? How we did strive to get hold of that ball!

Just in passing, I have always been interested in the fact that, so far as I know, the Rules Committee never directly attacks any problem. I think that is very wise, and when we had men who were injured for life by that wedge, instead of ruling out the wedge, they simply said the ball had to put into play with a kick, but that it must go at least 10 yards. Out went the flying wedge. But we were bright; we were college students, and not all dumb because we were large, and when we couldn't use a flying wedge, we had no hesitancy at all in trying something on the line. The way we would do that would be to let the center get over the ball as usual, and then have the men supposed to be linemen form a wedge somewhat in the shape of a diamond, with the fullback at the opposite end from the center. As soon as the ball was put in motion, all of these men, closely hinged together with their arms around the man ahead, forming a complete diamond, would begin to tramp just as hard as they could and move either to right or to left, according to the way the signal had been given. There was just one way to stop the revolving wedge, and that was to get down under it. It was pretty hard on the face and neck and arms and on the legs, but, some way or other, the Rules

Committee didn't want to admit that there was a play with that danger, so they simply passed a rule that there should be so many men on the line, and that old revolving wedge disappeared. We did away with the flying wedge and the revolving wedge without mentioning them at all.

I could go on with all the old plays we had in the old days, which one by one were eliminated. I don't know whether any here are old enough to remember Slacker of Stanford. He could hit the ground harder than any other man I have seen either before or since, and it was Slacker's stunt to have two men of the back line stoop down. As fullback, he would receive the ball and start with those pile drivers of his and land with the cleats on the backs of the two men and on over. That was a lovely play (laughter), especially when the quarterback suddenly came up and received him on the point which wasn't designed by nature as a landing field. Some way or other, that play had to go, by virtue of the rules.

I will admit that every time one of the new rules would be put into effect, changing the type of play, we growled and suggested a moratorium, and the coaches said things. However, we always adjusted ourselves to it, until out in California and on the Pacific Coast we started a reform. Imagine a reform starting on the Pacific Coast! That reform was to do away with all of the physical evils of intercollegiate football, and we introduced Rugby. Not ping-pong, but Rugby!

Now Rugby isn't a gentleman's game. It is an athlete's game. It is a hard game, but it isn't an American game. I have this sort of a feeling, that if Stanford and California and the University of Southern California had power enough, along with the Pacific Northwest Conference, to have made it necessary for all of us to have adopted Rugby, we would have developed and evolved it into something very similar to what we have now as intercollegiate football, because that is exactly what happened originally.

I believe, without any doubt, that there is a national psychology back of all games, back of all sports, and particularly back of all coöperation in games and in sport. I believe this as a settled belief, that a sport, in order to be successful, and a game in order to be valuable to a nation, ought to develop in the boys and the men who participate in that game the qualities, the types of mind, and the persistency, which are just the reverse of those which are natural and those which are incidental to the life of the nation.

Let me illustrate that by the English game of Rugby and by the American intercollegiate game. In Rugby the first principle is to get rid of the ball. You may be just as strenuous as you want to, but the first principle of Rugby is to get rid of the ball when you get into difficulty. Of course, in getting rid of the ball,

you want to get rid of it to advantage, but the primary thing is to get rid of the ball. Who ever heard of an Englishman as one adept at getting rid of anything! They say a great deal about the Scotch these days, but let us not forget that the Scotch are a part of the United Kingdom, and let us not forget that the bulldog is the typical animal of Johnny Bull, and that he is not known as one who finds it easy to let loose of anything. That game, which draws out, as you know, hundreds of thousands of people every Saturday through a long season, is popular there and is valuable there, simply because in the sport it develops the opposite psychology of that which is the necessary, fundamental element of the national life and of the national prowess.

With that sort of a game brought over to the United States, it didn't fit. It never has fitted; it cannot be adapted; it cannot fit American life, because the fundamental psychology of America is, if you get into difficulty, get out of it, and the fundamental psychology of America is that if a thing is too hot, let loose, or if a thing is too cold, let loose of it. Our idea is to get rid of the incidents of difficulty just as soon as possible. As a consequence, Rugby never was and never can be adapted to American life. What we want is a game which will develop in our boys and in our youth, and which will continue in spirit in those who participate in an auxiliary fashion or those who participate by observation, the idea of holding on.

I have had dinned into my consciousness from prep school days, "Hang on to the ball," so that I don't believe I could let loose if I tried to play Rugby. In those days, coaches didn't hesitate to give us physical demonstrations as well as physical stimuli. It was "Hold on to that ball!" and "Fall on that ball!" The whole idea of American football is to get possession of, hang on to, never lose, and certainly never pass the ball to the other fellow.

The only time I ever had that experience was in a game with Pomona College a great many years ago, where for some unknown reason part of the Pomona team came on the field wearing jerseys the same color as those of the University of Southern California. They got possession of the ball and bucked the line. Our right halfback rushed into the line and said, "Here, let me have it." They handed it over, and away went our halfback for a touchdown.

That is the only time I ever saw that play made, although I must confess that long before I ever heard of a certain captain of a certain University of California team, I saw a man run 107 yards in the wrong direction. Two of us caught him 3 yards from the goal line, and never received such a cursing in our lives, but we brought him down. You can imagine he has never lived that down from that day to this!

Gentlemen, you are doing something in teaching American

intercollegiate football which is absolutely necessary and fundamental in American life. The very type of American life and its freedom in overcoming pioneer conditions and opening up frontiers, has made it easy for us when persecuted in one city to flee to another, when having trouble with one line of work to get another, when having trouble with one line of thought to pick up another. We need to have drilled into us the opposite psychology.

I have also noticed this, as an administrator and also as a professor, that the easiest time in the year in which to maintain the morale of the whole student body is in the football season. A good many people on the outside don't understand that. I know it. I know it through the dean of men. I also know it through the dean of women, a source from which you would not think it could possibly come, but it does come from that source. The more rigorous and the more rigid the discipline of the football training season, the easier it is to maintain that high level of discipline in the entire student body, and there is always a relaxation as soon as the men on the team are relaxed. Even as soon as the squad is cut, there is a noticeable difference in the reports which come in to the administrative office of failure to keep the high standards of conduct in the school.

You cannot have a splendid discipline in a rather large football squad without that discipline itself reaching out to those who are closely associated with them, and reaching out to those who are well wishers, and reaching out into the entire student body. As coaches, I do not believe you quite appreciate what we administrators appreciate,—the good influence which, from you as a center, goes throughout the entire institution; and when you have a tendency to allow discipline to be weakened from any cause whatsoever, you are weakening the morale of the entire institution, of the entire student body, and, if you have a supporting community, of the supporting community.

As I take it, that is the point at which you are not only strongest, but that is the point at which you may permit yourselves to become the weakest, for it may be that, due to local conditions, or to the conditions at a time when you have a squad of which you are very sure, and one which is very closely associated with you, you may not pay very much attention to the matter of discipline outside of that very small group. You may feel that the burden of responsibility rests upon you only for that group. I want you to recognize the fact that you are doing two great tasks in the major field of your activity. You are giving America not a defensive mechanism,—far from that—you are giving America an offensive objective; and the reflex action of that teaching which is so essential to the development of a strong, vigorous game, in which the essence is not only holding the ball, but advancing it, is something very far from a defensive

mechanism. You are giving us an offensive objective, and you are helping to spread throughout the entire student body a feeling of self-responsibility, a feeling of self-direction, and a feeling of community guidance, which is exceedingly valuable.

I am not as well acquainted with the psychology of basketball, and certainly not nearly as well acquainted with the reflexes that come with the development of track athletics, but I am quite sure of this: that nothing indicates to me more of the possibility of the coördination between body and spirit, of the physical organization and the psychological organization, than the whole changed attitude toward physical education.

I take it, in my experience, that we can learn as much from cartoons and from attempts to be funny as we can learn from pictures and things which are supposed to be exceedingly academic. When I was a young lad here in Southern California, whenever any of the alleged funny books made any reference whatsoever in their writings or in their pictures to the youth of the future, they always made him a little, spindle-shanked fellow with an enormous head, and particularly, the forehead was given an enormous prominence. He always had a pair of glasses and carried about with him a great volume, from which he was supposed to be deriving a great deal of information or some inspiration. That time has passed. You wouldn't know how to recognize that sort of cartoon today if you were to see it, because you would be so sure it was entirely out of line. In fact, a cartoon might have in it just the opposite suggestion today, as if we were placing too much stress upon the brawn, the strength, and the virility.

While the gymnasium has played its part, and organized play is playing its part, yet it is in the realm of sport that the actual ideal is built up, and from that ideal the radiations go out, and they are actually changing our whole appreciation, not only of our physical structure, but of the relationship of the physical to the mental.

I may say, in conclusion, that I have very little confidence in anything of great value coming to internationalism as the result of the participation of three or four hundred or a thousand athletes, men and women, in the Olympic Games, for they will be personalized, and their struggles will be personal struggles, and their exertions will be personal exertions, and their winning will be primarily personal winning; and after it is all over, we will check up and we will find the results, and we will find possibilities of coöperation of which we had not before dreamed, and we will have a very fine spirit of comradeship and fellowship and a spirit of striving for the sake of the victory.

But after all, the larger values will be achieved after the athletes go back home and begin to tell about their reception,—begin to tell about their efforts, and begin to tell about the sports-

manship developed. I am convinced of this, that there are a million people who are thinking in terms of international sportsmanship and international fellowship, for every individual who will actually strive during the next few days and weeks in the Stadium and the other places in which the struggles will take place. And the value of sport is reaching out until it touches, through its discipline and its spirit of fellowship and coöperation, all of the world, and that, after all, is the great objective which we desire. (Applause)

PROFESSOR OWENS: Thank you, Dr. Knoles, for that very splendid address. It was a great pleasure to hear you.

I am delighted at this time to announce a particularly appropriate addition to our program. As early as last March, Dr. Kennedy wrote me that he had asked Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, to speak to us at this meeting, but that he was unable at that time definitely to accept. He graciously agreed to speak informally, however, if upon his arrival here he found that his engagements would permit.

I am most happy to announce that our hopes in that regard have been realized, and to have the honor at this time to present our distinguished guest, Count de Baillet-Latour. (Applause)

ADDRESS OF COUNT de BAILLET-LATOUR

I am ever so pleased to have been able to escape a few minutes to meet you gentlemen who are the leaders of sports in those colleges and universities, from which have come for nearly forty years such a wonderful group of competitors in Olympic Games.

I was lucky enough to take a trip last winter with your president in the West Indies. It will be no surprise to you to know that, when Dr. Kennedy and I were not talking of the beauties of the scenery, we were talking shop. Olympic ideals and amateurism were discussed at length. Therefore, I am in a position to know all that is being done by you college leaders on the same line as that of the Olympic Committee. Your position, of course, must not always be an easy one. If you allow yourselves to be guided by the desire of advertising your college, then the maintenance of athletic prestige must be kept at all cost, which leads to practices which will reflect on the sporting activity of the school.

In no time you are up against practices of semi-professionalism, which can not be favored because of its detrimental influence on the life of those who take up sport instead of study. Their ability and their performances, naturally much better than those of boys who take sport only as a recreation, qualify those men as

representatives of their schools in championships, which is absolutely unfair.

If Olympic sports are dependent on the professionals, there is no doubt that the records will fall lower, but as far as I am concerned, I will be much more pleased to watch a less brilliant Olympic performance, if the athletes are genuine amateurs.

I am glad to hear that there is reaction among the young generation, and I congratulate you on this happy result of the trouble you have taken to reconstruct college sport in the right way. I have been told on good authority that the principle of so called "contamination" has given you some trouble. Therefore, I am going to do my best to have a better and more simple ruling made on that point.

Those questions would have been very much more difficult to deal with in those days when the authorities on sport in this part of the world were fighting amongst each other, instead of uniting their efforts to succeed in bringing better understanding all over the United States of America. Luckily, owing to the trouble which has been taken by men whom I love and whom I respect in this country, those troubles nowadays are over, and you are all working hand in hand, following the motto of my country, and I can see the time when, by the combined efforts of the Athletic Federation, the Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Olympic Committee, the real spirit of amateurism will be the only one prevailing in the universities and colleges.

That idea must come from the boys themselves, and it is those who are not strong enough to resist temptation who must be left out by the boys who have got the real feeling and idea of what is real sportsmanship and what is real amateurism.

I congratulate you once more on the splendid work you have been doing, and I hope to get in closer touch with all of you gentlemen during the games, which will be for me one of the so many pleasures I will have enjoyed by the choice of Los Angeles as the seat of the Xth Olympiad. (Applause)

THE FEDERAL TAX ON ADMISSIONS

PROFESSOR OWENS: Rather late in our preparations for this program, the Federal Tax became a pressing problem. It was suggested that we have some discussion of that matter at this meeting. There has not been time to arrange for any one to take formal leadership of this discussion, but I know that the topic is one of such timely interest, and the questions before us are so perplexing, that a mutual exchange of views and problems will be of great assistance to us all.

As I analyze the present situation, it seems to block itself into three divisions. First, there is the question of the constitution-

ality of the Federal Tax law, particularly as it applies to state institutions. Secondly, there is the problem, assuming the validity of the act, of its application to many of the varied situations we find throughout American colleges. Finally, there is the question of whether or not the colleges wish to take any concerted action at this time as to procedures, or the possible testing of the validity of the act.

I think we might well take up the discussion under those three heads, and on the first of those, the question of the validity of the tax, I have asked Professor Aigler of the University of Michigan to open the discussion. Professor Aigler.

PROFESSOR RALPH AIGLER (University of Michigan): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: When a lawyer undertakes to talk to a group of laymen about a nice point of law, it would be easy for him to be exceedingly boring. At best, this will be boring to some of you. Primarily, of course, as the chairman has stated, it is a question in which the state institutions are involved, but for a reason which I shall state before I finish I think every other institution, whether state-supported or not, has an immediate concern in this matter.

I am not going to enter into any detailed argument on the point of law. This is not the time nor the place. There is no occasion for my making any effort to try to convince you that the tax, at least as applied to state institutions, is beyond the power of the Federal Government to impose. That argument will have to be made before another tribunal, and by somebody else, but I do want to sketch for you the situation, so that you may have an understanding of what the problems are, and that when you go back home you may be able to take up the matter with governing boards and committees, as well as attorneys, to get advice on a possible coöperative undertaking on the part of the colleges in this country in handling this situation.

Let me sketch briefly the background of this act. In the Revenue Act adopted near the close of the World War, in either 1918 or 1919, when the admissions tax was imposed, Congress very definitely exempted from the tax admissions to events the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational, and charitable institutions. Although there was some trouble about it for a while, it was finally ruled by the Revenue Department, and did not get into the courts, that our college athletic contests were exempt under that provision. Of course, that bill then lost its force, as far as we were concerned.

When Congress was confronted with the necessity of raising a lot of revenue at the last session, again the admissions tax was taken up, and in the House, as the bill came from the Ways and Means Committee, it was provided explicitly that the exemption which had heretofore been accorded to those events, the proceeds

of which inured to educational institutions, should be continued, and it was in that form that it was passed by the lower house.

At that stage of the situation, a movement had gotten pretty well under way to get the Senate to restore the old exemption. The matter was taken up with members of the Senate Finance Committee, and the Committee voted that the exemption, as it was in the old bill, should be continued in the present one, and the bill as it went through the upper house contained the exemption.

As you know, there were many differences between the House and the Senate as to the provisions of the revenue bill, and when the conferees got together in the "give and take" of the effort to arrive at some sort of a bill which would be accepted by both houses, the Senate yielded on this particular proposition.

I am inclined to think that if the effort which had been made in the Senate had been continued through the deliberations of the Conference Committee, perhaps the results would have been different, but those who had been bringing the pressure to bear upon the Finance Committee in the Senate, and the Senate at large, felt that the victory had been won, and were more or less asleep at the critical point. So the bill as now enacted provides for an admission tax of 10 per cent, which covers all of our athletic events where the admission charge is over a certain amount.

Now the question arises, although that is the law of the country, whether or not it was within the power of the Congress to apply the tax to those events, the proceeds of which inure to state institutions. It has been a doctrine well known to lawyers for generations that it is utterly without the power of the state to tax or impose any burden upon any instrumentality of the Federal Government. That has been decided in many cases, beginning with early cases of the United States Supreme Court, when Chief Justice Marshall was forming the doctrines of that great tribunal. And equally has it been settled that the Federal Government can not tax an agency of the state. That, too, has been established by a multitude of decisions.

Of course, the only question is whether or not, in this particular instance, the tax levied upon college athletic events, the proceeds of which inure to state institutions, is a tax which may be fairly said to be a burden on a state institution or a state agency. I don't suppose there can be a question that education is a governmental function of the state, and if the court can be convinced that this tax is a burden upon the educational processes of our various states, then I think the court will inevitably be driven to decide that the tax is invalid as applied to those institutions.

Some of you perhaps have seen a memorandum prepared on this matter, presenting some of the points. Within the last two

years, it happens that the Supreme Court of the United States had occasion to pass on a question quite closely related to this. If I were making an argument before a court, I would go into more detail, but I want to tell you about these two cases sufficiently, so that, even as laymen, you may see why it is I am going to say that it is my professional judgment that there is a very good chance that if the question is litigated in the federal courts, and is properly presented to those courts, they will decide that this tax is invalid, at least as applied to state institutions.

I am going to give you the references on these two cases before I finish. You might like to make a memorandum of them, so you may take them back for information when you want to take this up with your own attorneys. They are so recent that many lawyers would not be familiar with them.

The first case, decided about two years ago, was known as the "Panhandle Oil Case," in which there was involved the application of a state sales tax on gasoline. The question was whether or not the seller could be compelled to pay to the state the tax provided by the state law, when the gasoline was sold for use on U. S. Coast Guard vessels. The case went to the United States Supreme Court, and that court decided that the state tax could not be collected in respect to such sales, despite the fact that the law specifically provided that it should be collected from the seller and not from the buyer. Of course, the reason given by the court was that this was a burden upon an agency of the Federal Government. I don't think they had any evidence upon the particular point, but the judges assumed as a matter of course that in addition to the cost of the gasoline, the tax would be included, and so the government would have to pay that much more for gasoline it was using in this governmental function.

Last year, the Supreme Court had to deal with a case just the converse of that. It was a case of the application of a federal tax on the sale of a motorcycle to the city of Westfield, Massachusetts, for police purposes. There is a federal statute, and was at that time, providing for a sales tax to be paid by the manufacturer, or importer, not by the retailer. A motorcycle was bought; they paid the tax under protest, made a test case of it and sued to recover. The United States Supreme Court said, applying the principle as in the gasoline tax case, that it worked both ways and that this was a burden upon the city of Westfield, an agency of the state of Massachusetts, and, therefore, the Federal Government was in this particular tax case putting a burden upon a state agency.

Those two cases are: the Panhandle Oil Case, 277 U. S. Reports, page 218, and the Indian Motorcycle Case, 283 U. S., page 570.

There are other cases which I am not going to mention specifically. I think those two are sufficient to indicate to you that

the Court has expressed a distinct attitude in decisions closely analogous to the one we have before us, indicating that, when this particular case comes before the Supreme Court of the United States, there is a very good chance that the court will say that the principle applied in the Indian Motorcycle Case applies to our situation, and, therefore, the tax is invalid, being a burden upon a state function.

There is one difference that makes our case weaker, and one which makes our case stronger. You will notice that in the Indian Motorcycle Case the effect of the federal tax was that the city of Westfield, Massachusetts, had to pay more for a motorcycle than it would have had to pay had there been no federal tax. In other words, it really took money out of the pocket of the city of Westfield that was already there, and made it pay a higher price.

Of course, it will be pointed out by counsel who will argue on the other side of this proposition, in support of the government tax on admissions to football games in which state institutions take part, that this is not taking something out of the pocket of the state, or its agency, the university, but is at best, simply keeping some money from coming in to that treasury. Therefore, they will argue that there is a real difference between the two situations. Whether or not that is a real difference, I am not going to attempt to elaborate, except with this comment, that it will certainly be seized upon.

The difference which is in our favor, and which makes our case distinctly stronger, is that under the present act the institutions must act as collectors of this tax, and it could be very powerfully argued that the Federal Government had no business to fasten upon a state, or any agency of the state, the burden of acting as tax collector for the benefit of the United States Government.

The cost may not be large, but it must be admitted that it is going to cost something for any institution to collect this tax, which is an additional reason for objecting to it as a matter of law, besides the one I have already mentioned, that it will reduce inevitably the receipts which would otherwise come from these games.

Of course, the attorneys-general of these various states where this question arises, or will arise, are probably going to be asked to rule on this matter. The state attorney-general would be the proper law officer to advise the University of Michigan or the University of California. I am told, and I think with complete accuracy, that the attorney-general of the State of Ohio, a man who is a very good lawyer, by the way, has already issued a ruling that, as to Ohio State University, the federal tax is invalid.

I have not been in the State of Michigan since the seventh of June, but I have been given to understand that the attorney-

general of that state, also a very good lawyer, was going to issue a ruling to the same effect. I have been told since I have been here that the attorneys-general of some states have taken another position. As to that, I don't know, but I am passing on to you what was given me as a general statement. Maybe some of you will add to this after I have finished.

Of course, it is obvious that if every state attorney in the United States were to issue a ruling to the effect that the tax is invalid as to those state institutions within its borders, that isn't final. This thing is going to have to be tested in the federal courts, and it will be finally settled only when it goes to the United States Supreme Court. When we come to a test case, there are three possible types of contests. First, you have the game in which two state institutions are the participants. In the second place, you have a game in which a state university is on one side and an endowed university, such as Stanford, on the other. Thirdly, you have such contests as those between Yale and Harvard, in which there is no state institution on either side. Obviously, from a strategic point of view, it is desirable that the test case which goes to the Court first should be the best kind of case we can produce, and if we can get the Court to make the ruling that the tax is invalid as to the state institutions, then the next question will be as to whether or not the tax is invalid as to both institutions, where it is a state institution playing against the privately endowed one. As to the situation where you have two privately endowed institutions, and no state institution involved in the picture, frankly, I have very grave doubts as to whether or not, as a matter of law, it would ever be ruled that the present tax was not applicable.

However, I said I was going to give you the reasons why these endowed institutions are just as much interested in this matter as state institutions. I think if the Court were to go as far as I have indicated it may go, then the next step would be to go back to Congress. Remember that one house of Congress was satisfied that this tax shouldn't be applied to any educational institution, while the other house thought it should be.

If the Court were to decide that this tax is invalid as applied to state institutions, although I can't promise this, it strikes me that the chances are probably nineteen out of twenty that Congress would strike out what is left of it, that is, as applied to the endowed institutions. As a practical proposition, I think the endowed institutions have exactly as much interest in this matter as the state institutions, although their interest is not quite so direct and so immediate.

Of course, it would be easy for an institution which would profit from a ruling that this tax is invalid to sit back and let George assume the burden of carrying this through the courts. I don't think the University of California, or Ohio State Uni-

versity, or the University of Michigan should alone have to bear the brunt of this thing. Nominally, in a test case, the suit will be by the attorney-general appearing for the state. In a general way, this is anticipating the third point. My own judgment would be perfectly clear that we should not be content with a presentation of our best type of test case by the attorney-general of the state which may happen to be in that test case. I think that the colleges should get together, perhaps through the agency of this National Collegiate Athletic Association. Details are something to work out later on, but we might even engage the best counsel which can be hired in this country to act as advisors and assistant counsel to the attorney-general, who would be nominally the leading attorney in the case.

I am not proposing any particular person, but as an example of what I have in mind, since Mr. Hughes has gone on the Supreme Court and Mr. Root has retired, my own judgment is that probably the ablest lawyer on the East Coast would be John W. Davis. If I could afford it, I would hire him, and if I were going to get somebody in the Middle West, some one near my home, I think my first choice would be Mr. Newton D. Baker. It happens that both those men are Democrats. I am a Republican myself, but this is a professional statement and not a political one. I refer to those two names, simply as examples of the thing I have in mind, the sort of thing we ought to do. As a coöperative, group undertaking, we ought to engage some such man as is represented by those two men, to put this matter before the United States Supreme Court. I think the advice of such a man, after we decide who it should be, should be taken as to what kind of a test case should be picked out to go through with first. Also his advice should be followed as to the particular type of proceeding, whether or not, for example, a state tax payer should start a suit to enjoin the state university from collecting this tax, or using funds for that purpose; or whether the tax should be collected and paid under protest, and suit brought to get it back, which is perhaps the more common way of going at these things. On these points we should take the best advice we can get.

I suppose there is a question involved here as to whether or not, as colleges and universities, we ought to fight this bill. I don't have any doubt about it myself. When the question was up as to whether or not an effort should be made in Congress to scotch this thing while it was pending there, I am informed that the president of this Association expressed an opinion that it was in rather bad taste, in his judgment, for the colleges to participate in any attack on the bill. I think his objection was based on the notion that such an action was lobbying, and, of course, lobbying is a word which has a bad odor; but lobbying is either good or bad, depending on circumstances, just as buying stocks on margin is good or bad, according to the circumstances. I think

the sort of lobbying which was done with reference to this bill was perfectly proper, perfectly legitimate, and even the most squeamish should not object to that sort of presentation of the facts and arguments to a legislative body.

Now as to testing the validity of the statute, this Revenue Act is going to be tested by every interest which thinks, on advice of counsel, that it has a possible chance of succeeding, in so far as it affects the interests of that particular contestant. Is there any reason why we, as colleges and universities, should separate ourselves and bear this burden, which you and I know is going to fall pretty heavily on some of us, and maybe on all of us?

Should we stand on some supposed ethical plane and say that Congress has provided this tax, and, whether constitutional or not, we will pay it because the government needs the money, when every other private institution and business in the country is going to contest the validity and application of this legislation as to its obligation to pay taxes? That is a question of policy to be considered. If the judgment of the group is that we shouldn't do it, then as a general coöperative proposition we wouldn't undertake anything. The burden would still remain for some individual institution to undertake.

Mr. Chairman, I think I have said all that needs to be said in the way of outlining this problem. If the Act is upheld, I suppose we are going to have to collect this tax this fall, and I think everybody ought to collect it and pay it under protest. Just what the details are with respect to making collections, I understand is the second part of the program. Then we will come to what the chairman suggested as the third point, and that is the practical ways and means of working out a coöperative plan, if we agree to contest this matter.

If I haven't made myself clear on any phase of this subject, I wish that somebody would raise a question. It is exceedingly difficult to present a point of law to a group of laymen in a few minutes, and feel at all satisfied that you have really made your point.

PROFESSOR OWENS: We would like to have at this time a general discussion, if possible. If there are any questions or views that you would like to bring forth, please do not hesitate.

PROFESSOR W. E. METZENTHIN (University of Texas): Suppose we collect the tax, and then institute suit for recovery and win. Who is entitled to the refund, the individual payers of the tax or the institution? How are we going to return it to the individual, if he buys at the gate?

PROFESSOR AIGLER: That is an easy question to answer in theory. The man entitled to the refund is the one who paid.

Whether practically you can work out a plan to repay it is a different question. I hope we will have to cross that bridge, but we are not up to it yet.

PROFESSOR OWENS: A practice was followed in a number of cases where rates were raised on street cars, and the matter was being contested, of handing a slip to everyone who paid the extra fare. It involved a good deal of machinery.

Is there further discussion on this point? If not, I will pass to the second consideration, which rather assumes the necessity, for the time being at least, of paying the tax, and raises a number of detailed questions as to just the scope and application of the tax. I understand that some of the Eastern colleges took up this problem directly with the authorities at Washington, and we have had forwarded to us here a copy of the official ruling received in answer to a number of questions that were presented by this group. I believe Major Fleming and Mr. Bingham of Harvard are familiar with the history of this particular situation, and I will ask if they will present the matter at this time.

MAJOR PHILIP B. FLEMING (United States Military Academy): We have a group in the East which was first organized to select football officials. We found our scope broadened to include all the Eastern collegiate associations, comprising about eighty-three colleges in the East. When this tax bill was passed finally over the protest that we had made, with others, before the Senate Finance Committee, we assumed we had a problem to meet and the best way was to find out what the problem was.

The Treasury Department published a ruling shortly after the passage of the act, called Bulletin 43, which covered a number of points, but didn't touch all the problems we had. I happened to be the president of this organization in the East, and I called together the twelve underwriting colleges to meet in New York with Walter S. Orr, of the firm of White & Case, tax lawyers, to hear our various problems. He sat with us all day and went very thoroughly into the question, and then prepared a letter which he took personally to the Treasury Department in Washington to get rulings on the points we raised.

Since my arrival here, I have received a copy of the Treasury Department regulation on the subject. I don't think it is necessary for me to read the questions we put up to the Treasury Department, but I will give you the answers, and if anything comes up as a result of those, and you have questions, I will do my best to answer them.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1932

MT:ST:MAW
White & Case,
14 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

Attention: Mr. Walter S. Orr

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letter of June 29, 1932, in which, as representatives of the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, you make certain inquiries concerning the applicability of the tax on admissions paid for athletic events.

You assume in your letter that all players or contestants in athletic events who are admitted free should not be required to pay the tax on admissions. This office agrees in that assumption with the condition that the term "players or contestants" shall be restricted to those who actually participate in the event or are eligible to participate in the event.

The law specifically exempts from the tax free admissions of *bona fide* employees. It appears from your letter that the coaching staff, managers of the teams and their assistants, trainers, physicians attending in a professional capacity, and members of bands are considered by athletic associations to be employees. The Bureau holds that paid employees who have a duty to perform in connection with the playing of the game are *bona fide* employees within the meaning of the Act and this also includes trainers and physicians attending in a professional capacity. The admissions of members of college bands and cheer leaders actually participating in entertainment or inspirational features staged as a part of the program at the place to which admission is granted are not subject to tax.

Where newspaper reporters, telegraphers, or radio announcers are admitted free for the purpose of performing special duties in connection with athletic events, and those special duties are the sole reasons for their presence at the event and for the free admissions thereto, such admissions are not subject to the tax. Free admissions granted to newspaper reporters, etc., who are not admitted for the specific purpose of performing special duties will be subject to the tax based on the admission charge made to other persons for the same or similar accommodations.

With respect to persons denominated in your letter as persons who possess "sideline badges," such as governing football officials, members of the Rules Committee, and others working in an official capacity in the interests of sport and who have no regular seating accommodations but are permitted to walk up and down the field, the conclusion is reached that no admissions of this character should be held taxable in cases where there are no accommodations which may be called "the same or similar," within the meaning of the law, to which admission is charged.

Where a fixed charge is made by a university and collected from students as a contribution to the athletic association or to athletic events generally, and a ticket is furnished to such student contributor, the amount paid therefor, being in the nature of a student activity fee, rather than a charge for admission, is not taxable.

Where a student pays a fee for the use of the athletic facilities of an educational institution, such as a gymnasium, tennis courts, swimming pool, etc., the fee so paid is deemed to be made for the use of facilities and not subject to tax as an amount paid for admission.

Concerning your inquiry as whether free admissions given to Boy Scouts, war veterans, etc., are taxable, you are advised that as a general rule such admissions are subject to the tax.

Members of the association should file with the collector for the district in which the place to which admissions are charged is located, an application for registry on Form 752.

Respectfully,
(Sgd.) DAVID BURNET,
Commissioner.

mvr

MAJOR FLEMING: We are sending a copy of this letter to all members of our group.

PROFESSOR NICOLSON: This document will be in the Proceedings of the meeting, a copy of which is mailed to every one registered.

MR. M. F. AHEARN (Kansas State College): Did I understand that where student activity books are sold they are not taxable, or only when they do not include admissions?

MAJOR FLEMING: Neither one is taxable. This is a Treasury Department ruling.

PROFESSOR AIGLER: This ruling you have heard is from the Washington office, and it will, as a matter of course, be sent out to all the collectors, so that inquiries made to local collectors' offices from now on presumably will be answered in accordance with this ruling from headquarters.

MR. AHEARN: Could we have a copy of this ruling before the proceedings are published?

PROFESSOR NICOLSON: We will have the letter mimeographed and mailed to every one registered in attendance at this meeting.

PROFESSOR OWENS: I would like to raise the question of possible procedure, whether we wish to take any action looking to a coöperative movement in connection with this tax. It was touched upon by Professor Aigler. Have you any ideas on this, Dr. Raycroft?

DR. RAYCROFT: It would seem to me that the question is of such importance that it might be worth while to consider the appointment of a special committee, of which the chairman and Mr. Aigler should be members, to study the whole situation and make recommendations to the Council at its next meeting regarding a future course of action. To bring the matter before the meeting, I move that such a committee, constituted as I have suggested in part, be authorized by this Conference.

PROFESSOR AIGLER: The only trouble with that proposal is that it would take quite a lot of time to get anywhere with it, and we are going to have to act reasonably promptly in this matter.

At least, we have to get started and make plans as to what we are going to do. I don't suppose that any one of us here is authorized to bind his institution to any sort of a movement, which would involve some expenditure or contribution of funds to a common cause. I quite understand that. I am not asking, or even suggesting, that any action should be taken here that would be binding in that respect, but I do think there ought to be something initiated, by which the member institutions of this Association would pass upon that question at home officially, so that it may be known by the committee, if the committee is created, what institutions and how many are willing to enter into this plan, so we can count on approximately what funds would be available.

I spoke of my notion of the selection of some very high grade lawyer to act as our counsel in this matter. When I suggested the names of Mr. Davis and Mr. Baker, some of you may have gasped, thinking that it would be quite beyond our possible funds. Of course, I haven't talked with either of those men, or any other man, but I dare say that if a group of colleges and universities were to go to almost any lawyer of distinction in this country, suitable for this purpose, and ask that lawyer to represent the group in this sort of litigation, it being explained to him that funds are limited, the fee that would be charged even by a very eminent lawyer would not be an unreasonable fee, as such fees go. It would be quite a different proposition, in my judgment, from the fee that such a lawyer might expect from the New York Central Railroad, the U. S. Steel Corporation, or a concern of that sort.

Most of these men that we would think of in this connection are interested in collegiate affairs, and I suspect that the fee could be adjusted accordingly. I do think that we ought to initiate here some movement which in the near future will bring to the committee or the officers of this Association some rather definite data from individual institutions, indicating what institutions are willing to back this scheme, and to what extent they will back it.

PROFESSOR OWENS: I imagine the Executive Committee, if necessary, could hold a special meeting for consideration of a matter of this importance, and I take it Dr. Raycroft's idea was to have a committee that would immediately set to work and gather such data as you have in mind, which could be immediately taken up with the Executive Committee.

PROFESSOR AIGLER: If that is possible, on almost any sort of notice, I am quite agreed.

PROFESSOR OWENS: With that idea as to the scope of this committee, is there a second to the motion?

PROFESSOR AIGLER: I second it.

PROFESSOR OWENS: It has been moved and seconded that a committee be appointed, looking to the formulation of some movement on behalf of the colleges, to be laid before the Executive Committee in the near future. All those in favor, please signify by saying "Aye"; contrary, "No". The motion is carried.

PROFESSOR O. F. LONG (Northwestern University): In order to expedite procedure, I would like to ask if it would be possible, as soon as favorable action is taken by a majority of the institutions represented on the Executive Committee, that procedure could be followed along the line suggested by Mr. Aigler?

PROFESSOR OWENS: Your idea is that as soon as institutions represented by a majority of the Executive Committee have approved some plan of this sort, we be authorized to proceed?

PROFESSOR LONG: I will make that a motion because I know if we waited until we got the unanimous vote from the membership, or 51 per cent of it, it would consume a large amount of time.

MR. W. J. BINGHAM (Harvard University): It seems to me that referring this to a committee is going to waste a lot of time. It was mentioned at the Council meeting last night that this is the largest meeting we have ever had of the Council, with more institutions represented than in the East. I would like to suggest that we have a meeting of the Council between this meeting and the one this afternoon. We will have representatives from the state institutions, the Army and the Navy and endowed organizations, so that practically every educational institution involved in the tax would be present.

PROFESSOR OWENS: We had consolidated the two programs, so there will not be a formal meeting this afternoon. It would be possible to get the Council together, and we would be glad to have present the representatives of other colleges, if we want to take this thing up this afternoon in an official way.

PROFESSOR AIGLER: Isn't it going to be almost necessary to leave quite a considerable measure of power to this committee, as well as discretion as to its actions? Rather than to tie the committee to some such proposal as the motion now before us contemplates, with a specific statement about a majority of the institutions represented on the Executive Committee having approved, I wonder whether it wouldn't be much better to make it more elastic and leave it to the committee in the exercise of its judgment, when a sufficient number of institutions have indicated their backing of this matter to warrant going ahead, to start the wheels in motion.

It would depend on how much backing the institutions are willing to stand for. I can imagine, for instance, a half dozen institutions might be willing to back this thing, and the members of the committee might not feel warranted in going ahead. Then they might hear from a dozen, fifteen, or twenty, and get to a point where they could say that we are now ready to launch this thing. Inevitably, you have to select a committee in whom you have a considerable measure of confidence in this matter, and that committee should be allowed to act. If it is a case of having any large group get together and approve each step, we might as well throw out the plan at the outset. I say it with all deference, because it is proposed that I should be a member of the committee but you ought to create a committee in whom you have a sufficient measure of confidence, and give them that measure of power.

DR. RAYCROFT: It seems to me the one point that would come up before each group or institution is not whether or not we would like to have the committee represent us in dealing with this question, but how much it would cost us, and whether we could stand the gaff. I suspect if the committee were appointed it could formulate some fairly reliable estimate of the cost to the individual institutions; this would be the only question which would interest the individual colleges, and each of us could then say we are ready to back this thing to the extent of \$50 or \$100, or whatever amount it may be. Then the committee could go ahead and use its own discretion as to the ways and methods to be adopted for dealing with the case. The financial side of it, it seems to me, is the critical point. I think we can take all the other things more or less for granted, if the financial side is within our reach.

PROFESSOR AIGLER: Each institution will have to determine that for itself.

DR. RAYCROFT: I think you could get it done by telegraph.

PROFESSOR LONG: With the consent of my second, I will withdraw my motion.

MR. AHEARN: I am not satisfied in my mind yet that as colleges we should fight this tax. You may think I am looking at it from an idealistic standpoint, but if the student activity is free from the tax, that is as it should be. As to the public paying the fee, I am not convinced that it is right for us to take an adverse stand. Other people have to share the burden, and why shouldn't we take our share? I would be glad to hear arguments why we shouldn't take action.

PROFESSOR OWENS: As I see it, this goes much deeper than that, because if this tax is upheld, it is merely the opening wedge to tax other educational activities, the limits of which we can not foresee. If this were all that were involved in the problem, my own viewpoint would be in line with the one suggested, but it is because of what this implies, and its possible far reaching effects in other directions, that I feel it should be tested out.

PROFESSOR LONG: It seems to me if the Executive Committee, or the special committee that will be appointed, acts with due haste and gets in touch with some lawyer, whether actually engaged or whether a mere retainer is paid for his judgment, the lawyer will tell us what the next steps should be, whether to get a certain proportion or all of the institutions interested.

PROFESSOR OWENS: Is there further discussion? There is no formal motion before the convention at this time.

PROFESSOR AIGLER: I move a special committee of three be appointed to act for the Association, subject of course, to the direction at all times of the Executive Committee or the Council, whichever is the appropriate body, in this matter of contesting the validity of the admissions tax. That the duty of the committee shall be: first, to advise the member institutions of this Association of the project, and to get from those institutions official action indicating the extent to which those institutions will financially support this project; and secondly, the committee then in its judgment shall initiate the steps for the contesting of this tax.

MR. AHEARN: Didn't we already vote for the committee?

PROFESSOR OWENS: Such a committee was authorized.

PROFESSOR AIGLER: The form of my motion should be altered then, defining their actions.

PROFESSOR OWENS: Restricting the motion to the duties of the committee, is there a second?

DR. RAYCROFT: I second the motion.

PROFESSOR OWENS: Is there further discussion? If not, will those in favor please signify by saying "Aye"; contrary, "No". The motion is carried.

[Note by the Secretary. The committee consists of Professor Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan, chairman; Professor W. B. Owens, Stanford University; and Major Philip B. Fleming, U. S. Military Academy.]

I will ask the Secretary-Treasurer at this time to make his report and such announcements as he may have.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Council have authorized the Swimming Rules Committee to invite Japan to send representatives to the N. C. A. A. Swimming Meet at Yale University in 1933, this action not to be taken as a precedent for inviting other nations in later years.

The Council has appointed a committee consisting of C. W. Savage, Oberlin, W. J. Bingham, Harvard, and W. B. Owens, Stanford, to consider and report at the December meeting on the advisability and the practicability of the employment by the Association of a full time Executive Secretary.

The Council has appointed the following committees:

1. To nominate officers for 1933: C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri, chairman; A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; E. L. Mercer, University of Pennsylvania; W. C. Smith, Tulane University; R. W. Aigler, University of Michigan; H. A. Scott, Rice Institute; W. R. LaPorte, University of Southern California; and one to be named from the seventh district.

2. To nominate rules committees: T. E. French, Ohio State University, chairman; W. J. Bingham, Harvard University; J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University; Dan McGugin, Vanderbilt University; G. A. Huff, University of Illinois; D. A. Penick, University of Texas; H. L. Marshall, University of Utah; W. B. Owens, Stanford University.

The committee appointed by the Council at its last meeting to consider the question of membership on the several rules committees of representatives of the High School Federation made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the Council:

1. That the action taken by the Council at its meeting in December, 1931, restricting such membership to that of an advisory capacity be rescinded.

2. That on the request of the chairman of any rules committee the Council may authorize such committee to add to its number such members from other national organizations, such as the High School Federation or that of the Secondary Schools, as may appear to be in a position to make a useful contribution to the interests of the sport.

The Council voted that the Committee on Relations with the Press, E. K. Hall, chairman, appointed two years ago, be discharged, with thanks.

The Council passed a vote of thanks to Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University, chairman of the N. C. A. A. committee to raise funds from the colleges for the expenses of the Olympic Games, for his efforts in raising the sum of \$27,807 for that purpose.

PROFESSOR NICOLSON: As Treasurer of the association, while it is not the time to make a formal report, I may say for your

information very briefly that this Association, beginning with very small means, gradually accumulated certain sums which reached a total a year or two ago of about \$7000. This year we have spent a considerable amount of that sum, because of extra expense of sending members of our rules committees to take part with the Olympic Rules Committees. We felt it was a good investment of extra funds, and there is no reason why this particular Association should accumulate any surplus; so the treasury stands at present somewhere in the vicinity of \$3500, enough to go on with.

Perhaps I may add further for your information that there are two sources of income; first, the \$25 annual membership fee, and about 150 colleges belong; the other source is a royalty of 4 cents on each copy of rules we publish. The latter brings in a considerable sum of money each year, and from that money are met the expenses of our rules committees. These expenses have been very large this year. The Association is in a healthy financial condition, although the amount on hand at present is about three thousand dollars less than it was two years ago.

PROFESSOR OWENS: With regard to the activities this afternoon, I announced yesterday that we had arranged to have shown motion pictures of the I. C. A. A. A. track meet held at Berkeley about three or four weeks ago. The particularly interesting feature of the pictures is that they show the operation of the electric timing device used at that meet, and at the final try-outs at Stanford, and officially adopted for use at the Olympic Games. Those pictures will be shown in the afternoon, in the room just across this corridor, where we expect to run them several times, so that you may drop in at your convenience to see them.

Arrangements have been made to take delegates to this convention to the Huntington Library this afternoon. If you have not already done so, please make your arrangements at the registration office, just off the lobby.

I would like to ask your consideration and coöperation, as you leave the room, for the taking of a picture just outside in the court. We would like to have a picture of the group in attendance here.

Again, I want to express the very great pleasure that the Western Colleges have felt in having you here with us. We hope that it will not be so long again before you can find your way clear to come out to the Coast.

If there is no further business, a motion to adjourn will be in order.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 p. m.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE ON BROADCASTING

Thursday Afternoon, July 28, 1932

The Round Table Conference of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, held at Hotel Huntington, Pasadena, California, was called to order at 3:00 p. m., Major John L. Griffith, Commissioner of the Middle Western Intercollegiate Conference, Chicago, Illinois, presiding.

PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS (Stanford University): The purpose of these round table discussions is to give an opportunity for a free expression of opinion and exchange of views on some of the current problems which are of importance and of interest to the colleges. I know of no subject which is attracting the attention of colleges at this time, particularly the managers, more than that of radio broadcasting of athletic contests, unless perhaps it be the subject of Federal Tax on admissions, to be discussed tomorrow. Both are vital topics. We hope there will be general participation in the discussion. I have asked Major Griffith to preside over the discussion this afternoon, and will turn the meeting over to him. (Applause)

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Mr. Owens and Gentlemen: If I understand the policy of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, it is that we are not expected to take legislative action on this matter under discussion. Rather the purpose of the session is for an exchange of opinions of men interested in this problem from the various sections of the United States.

I took the liberty of jotting down a few ideas, not with the thought of presenting a personal opinion, but more with the idea of trying to prepare the way for this discussion. May I suggest that while no attempt has been made to canvass the opinions of the representatives of the N. C. A. A. districts, it might be interesting if some one would speak from each district, expressing his personal opinion, or if the conferences or groups in his district have taken action, would let us know the attitude of the larger groups in his own district.

So, if I may be permitted, I will call on some one to speak first from the first district, the second district, et cetera. Then may I also suggest that it would be well if we can make this an informal meeting, and if every one will feel free to enter into the discussion at any time.

There are several points of view regarding this matter. The first represents, at least in part, the opinions of those who favor the practice of having football games and other athletic events reported by radio. These men hold that the radio has been largely responsible for the development of the increased interest which has been noticeable in the last ten years in college and

university football. They suggest further that the universities have the opportunity of creating good-will and of securing desirable advertising by the medium of the radio. They call attention further to the fact that, even if the colleges wish to attempt to bar radio broadcasting, this would not be possible, since telegraphic reports of the games are wired from the fields by the newspapers, and it would be a very simple matter for the radio station to pick up these telegraphic reports and to relay them over the microphone. They suggest that certain of the national broadcasting companies do not sell their amateur athletic programs for advertising, and those that do sell the programs realize but very small profit from them.

On the other hand there are some who feel that the practice of building stadiums started before football games were broadcast by radio. They call attention to stadiums erected by Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Ohio State University, Illinois, the University of Missouri, Iowa State College, the Los Angeles Coliseum, the Berkeley Bowl, the Stanford Stadium, and many others.

Those who subscribe to the opinion that broadcasting has been more of a detriment than an aid to football are convinced that people more and more are inclined to listen to the reports by radio in preference to buying tickets to the games. They suggest that especially they have found that the ticket sales the day of the game have been reduced since the advent of the radio, especially if the weather is inclement, and they also call attention to the fact that potential ticket buyers who are not able to secure seats between the 20-yard lines are disposed to stay home when they might have attended the games if it were not for the fact that they could listen to them over the radio.

Those who hold these opinions further call attention to the fact that the radio stations seldom advertise the games during the week, but simply report the contests on Saturday afternoon, whereas the newspapers all through the weeks of the games keep their readers advised regarding practice and otherwise help to create interest in the Saturday afternoon contests. They suggest that, since the colleges conduct football, not in a spirit of venality but rather as a philanthropic enterprise, it is not right for the radio stations to sell their football programs and thus realize a profit on the enterprises conducted by the educational institutions. This view, of course, is predicated on the assumption that radio broadcasts are responsible in part for decreased revenues in football.

Another point of view might be expressed somewhat as follows. People generally are suspicious of the effect of innovations. There was some opposition to the building of the rail roads in the early days, and there is one case on record where a school board refused to sanction a meeting in the school house at which the use of steam locomotives was to be discussed. This

school board suggested that if the Lord had intended people to travel through the air at the unreasonable speed of twenty miles an hour, He would have provided them with wings.

Thirty years ago, when automobiles were first being tried out, a great many laws were passed with the idea of restricting the use of automobiles on the public roads. Further, many attempts have been made to check the growth of chain stores by means of legislation. The radio is a new enterprise, and we should not attempt to retard its development, but rather should consider by what means the radio may become an asset to college athletics and in what manner the colleges may coöperate to assist those who are responsible for this industry.

There are perhaps many other points of view, but I have simply attempted to outline those three.

May I suggest that there are gentlemen present who represent the broadcasting stations and the chains who have kindly consented to speak later in the program, and they can give us some information and advice that I am sure all will be glad to have.

Now, gentlemen, the question is before you, and if you agree with my suggested plan that we start with the first district and so on, may I ask if some of the men from the first district will volunteer, just to get things started. Mr. Cates, may I pick on you first?

MR. JOHN M. CATES (Yale University): The question of broadcasting of games has been discussed in the East to some extent the past year, and perhaps more last fall than the preceding year. I may say that the viewpoint or attitude of the business offices in the East is that it does affect the gate.

It seems to me that this is a moot question, and I see no way of proving whether it does or does not. I can't conceive any way by which you can secure definite proof on that point.

We have taken action in the East, as perhaps some of you know, looking to the reduction of the prices of tickets for the games, and there is a feeling on the part of some that that action itself justifies restriction of the broadcasting privilege. Reduction in price has been made and, therefore, people who perhaps otherwise might be kept away from games may now be able to take them in.

I didn't attend the meeting of the Eastern Association group when the action was taken, because I came out with the inter-collegiate track group, but I understand that their action against broadcasting was influenced, at least to some extent, by the smaller colleges who took the position that the attendance at their games was affected materially by virtue of the fact that the big games were being broadcast at the same time, and the persons who would ordinarily come to games stayed home to listen to the broadcasting of the larger games. Therefore, it was a purely

defensive move on the part of the Eastern Association, and influenced somewhat by sympathy for the smaller colleges. I don't know that that is so, but it is my understanding.

My personal opinion is that you have a condition which has to be met, and it seems to me, however we may feel about the effect of broadcasting on the gate, that broadcasting is going to continue, and there is a question in my mind whether we are not going to stimulate enough interest among people who would otherwise not attend, interest stimulated by listening to games over the radio and hearing about various individuals whom they want to see, to overcome the effect of broadcasting.

That is my personal opinion. I believe the average person who can afford to go to the game would prefer to go, and that he stays home and listens over the radio because he hasn't any choice.

LIEUT. COMMANDER H. E. OVERESCH (U. S. Naval Academy): The information I have is the same as that expressed by Mr. Cates. The effect it would have on smaller colleges convinced the larger colleges that the stopping of broadcasting was important.

I think they felt also that it might be astonishing to the country to find out that even the big schools were having a hard time to carry the financial load of last year and of what they anticipate this year in reduced receipts, and without knowing all those facts, it would be difficult to say that they were doing the wrong thing in doing away with broadcasting.

MR. HARVEY HARMAN (University of Pennsylvania): There is one thing that hasn't been expressed yet. While I didn't attend the meeting to which the two preceding men have referred, and at which the leading colleges of the East decided not to broadcast the games this fall, I feel as though they intended it as a temporary measure, not permanent at all. Now when the colleges in our part of the country are anticipating a pretty close financial year next year, a lot of them aren't putting up all their temporary stands and stadia, for one thing. They are paring budgets down, and I think they feel that next year, and as long as this depression hangs on, it might increase our gate. As I say, it is only a temporary thing.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: You think the broadcasting does not affect the attendance?

MR. HARMAN: They feel that it does, but yet feel it is a good thing, and as a temporary measure of relief to the colleges next year, they will not broadcast, hoping it will increase the gate, but also hoping that the policy will only hold for a few years.

MR. R. A. FETZER (University of North Carolina): At the University of North Carolina we have always taken a positive stand against broadcasting. We are not troubled by overcrowded gates. It is quite a struggle to bring our income up to meet the necessary budget, and a number of schools in the Southern Conference which started broadcasting were anxious at the annual meeting of the Conference in December to get legislation passed by the Conference to relieve them of the pressure being brought to continue their broadcasts. In other words, it is my impression that they feel broadcasting does affect their gate receipts. They would like to stop broadcasting, and yet they have had so much pressure brought to bear on them, they were troubled about how to get out of it.

The University of North Carolina has had some considerable criticism throughout the state for its stand against broadcasting, but we feel it has been justified and see no reason why we should adopt a policy that we think will affect our gate receipts, when there is nothing to gain by adopting it. I believe that the general opinion in the Southern Conference is now opposed to broadcasting.

MR. W. E. METZENTHIN (University of Texas): I should like to know which district conferences have taken legislative action with respect to broadcasting?

MAJOR GRIFFITH: As I understand it, the Eastern Association has taken action, and Mr. Fetzer tells us the Southern Conference has also.

MR. FETZER: I am not absolutely positive, but it is my impression that they passed a resolution at the annual meeting in December, voting against broadcasting.

MR. METZENTHIN: Would that be mandatory on the members of the Conference?

MR. FETZER: It is my opinion that it was definite negative action, but I would rather not be responsible for that positive statement.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: There is the question first, whether or not the broadcast does affect attendance deleteriously; second, whether certain groups may be opposed to broadcasting; third, I might put the matter like this: that broadcasting does reduce the attendance and revenues, but, nevertheless, it has so many values that we would like to continue it. Those three points are the ones that stand out, and if we might bear down on them a little, it would clarify the discussion.

MR. CHARLES L. BACHMAN (University of Florida): Mr. Fetzer has already told you that the Southern Conference went on record against broadcasting. Due to our geographic position, we did not favor that because we have a high-powered broadcasting station of our own, and the school has profited from the good-will that is coming from it. However, we were outvoted, and as the rule stands now, conference games will not be broadcast, and intersectional games may be broadcast if desired.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Does any one from the third district, which includes the Southern Conference, care to speak on this question?

There are several representatives, or individuals at least, from the fourth district. I haven't asked any one particularly. Mr. French, or Mr. Aigler, will one or both of you express an opinion?

MR. RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): I came here hoping to get some light that would aid me, as one of the group in one institution that is going to have to make a decision on this matter. On the particular question on which I hope to get light, I am frankly doubtful whether I shall get it. Not that this is any reflection on the intelligence or capacity of the men gathered here, but for a reason inherent in the situation. In other words, it is a question of fact, and as Mr. Cates says, I don't believe any one can give an answer. I don't know any way of finding an answer.

There is one group of people who insist that broadcasting football games does seriously reduce income, and then there is another group of men who just as insistently and vigorously (and they are just as intelligent) insist that it does not reduce attendance and receipts, but perhaps, on the contrary, in the long run aids in those respects.

Of course, it isn't a question peculiar to football. The baseball people have wrestled with the same situation for at least two or three years. The professional baseball leagues have debated the situation and there is a disposition to pass legislation in effect forbidding it. I know there are some of the professional clubs that are satisfied that their attendance is hurt by broadcasting and it is now forbidden at some places where they used to do it. I believe that is true at Cincinnati. On the contrary, I know there are some club owners, and Detroit near my home is a good example, that feel satisfied that broadcasting helps.

It is worth while reminding ourselves that when they began to make records of musical productions there was quite a disposition on the part of musicians and people interested in musical performances to think that the production of these records would almost drive concerts out of business. Of course, the fact is

that the production of records went on, and I believe it is pretty definitely established now that it has not affected concerts.

Another good example is the practice developed during this year of broadcasting the Metropolitan Opera performances at New York. I am satisfied that the Metropolitan people, who are a pretty hard-headed group of business men, must have been satisfied that they were not going to hurt, and if anything, were going to help their receipts in the long run.

My own opinion or guess is, and please understand that I don't state this as a fact based on any sort of scientific study, that there are some football games at which attendance is hurt by reason of the broadcast and at some others it is helped. The reason I arrive at that conclusion is this. I suspect a good many people, in trying to decide at the beginning of the season, as to whether or not they will buy tickets to certain football games, are apt to say that if it is a bad day, they don't want to go out and sit in the rain or snow. On the Pacific Coast, you are not bothered with that problem, but we are in our part of the country. They are inclined to put off buying tickets and if it is a bad day they will listen, and if it is a nice day they will go. I suspect, then, if the weather conditions are good, that owing to the fact that the game has been broadcast and interest aroused, people who wouldn't otherwise go, do go and you get an increased attendance. How that casts up in the general balance, of course I don't know. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if one factor didn't nearly offset the other.

In fact, if I were going to guess at the thing still further, I believe in the long run that broadcasting games, in the advertising that football gets, will increase attendance. Of course, we are in a peculiar situation these days. There is one thing we can tie to. We know receipts are much less than they have been. The disposition is to attribute this to some one thing, just as everything which has gone wrong in the last fourteen years in this country, or in the world generally, has been attributed to the War. We are inclined to attribute the dropping off in receipts in football games to the thing under specific discussion, namely, broadcasting.

One point suggested a while ago was practically new to me. I can see something in the theory of the status of the small institution, and I thought first, when the suggestion was made that the people who otherwise would go to small football games may perhaps be inclined to stay home and listen to the big, exciting game, that they might be quite considerable in number. The more I think about it, the more I wonder whether that is really true. I wonder whether that isn't just a guess hazarded by somebody, not based on any sort of real study or investigation. I wonder, for example, if a person otherwise inclined to spend one or two dollars to go and see a football game between two

minor institutions would stay at home because he wanted to listen to the Stanford-California game over the radio. I suspect if he stayed home to listen to that game it would be because he wasn't enough interested to go and spend one or two dollars. Again I repeat, I don't know. That is my guess.

Finally, let me suggest this, that even if it were determined as a matter of fact, which it hasn't been, that receipts are reduced as a result of broadcasting, still the question remains as to whether or not we will help ourselves by forbidding broadcasting. As I see it, it is one thing to say at the outset, when considering the taking up of broadcasting, there not having been any before, that we shall not have broadcasting, and it is another thing, after we have had a good many years of broadcasting, to say that we are going to cut it out after people are accustomed to it. Obviously, in the first instance you don't incur any ill will. Nothing has been built up to the contrary, but after people are accustomed to listening to games over the radio and then it comes out in the newspapers that these institutions have got together and said they were going to take this away, something that has been enjoyed, I wonder whether there has been sufficient weight given to the ill will which is going to develop from the disappointment on the part of these people. Certainly there has been a lot of unfavorable comment in the newspapers on the action taken by the Eastern institutions, who were well within their rights, and I am not criticising them. I am only stating what is obviously a fact, that this action did call for considerable criticism, some of it rather vitriolic, on the part of newspaper and magazine writers. I think a great deal of it was unfair, but the fact remains that there was that reaction, and what effect it may have ultimately on the interest of the general public in football, I don't know, but it is something we have to take into account.

In our section, generally referred to as that of the Big Ten, there has been no official action taken. It has been talked about more or less informally, but I believe that so far it has been left for each institution to work out its own problem. I don't mean that is the final stage of it, but that is the present stage of it.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Mr. Robertson, of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, haven't you a point of view on this? For instance, do you think it affects the attendance at your games if the University of Illinois games nearby are broadcast?

MR. A. J. ROBERTSON (Bradley Polytechnic Institute): I feel that broadcasting big games does hurt the attendance at the smaller colleges. Also I think that in the case of the bigger schools, where their teams are not doing so well, a great many people would prefer to listen to the outstanding game of the week end over the radio, the one all the people are talking about.

I feel also, as the gentleman from Michigan has said, that if the colleges bar broadcasting, they are going to be subjected to a lot of criticism, especially in view of the fact that a lot of people are interested in football and can't afford to go to the games at the standard prices, and I believe the colleges will be subjected to a lot of unfavorable criticism from that standpoint.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Mr. Rider, may I call on you from the fourth district?

MR. GEORGE L. RIDER (Miami University, Oxford, Ohio): I have a very vague notion about the whole thing. It seems to me that if we were playing a football game on the day a neighboring big team was playing, there might be people in our vicinity who wouldn't come and who would prefer to listen to the bigger game. In fact, I have knowledge of a few families who have indicated that they probably would have gone to the game if the day had been good, if it had not been for the fact that the other game was broadcast. Just how far that goes, I couldn't say. I don't know whether it is a serious problem at all. I do have a notion that it affects the smaller schools more than the larger. I question whether it makes much difference with the large school's attendance.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Mr. Boles, do you have any ideas on the subject?

MR. L. C. BOLES (College of Wooster, Ohio): I agree with Mr. Rider from the standpoint of the smaller college. It seems to me that the smaller colleges are a little in the same position as the independent groceries with the chain stores.

The radio, the fine roads, the improved automobiles, and the large stadium have brought about a possibility of one's local fan tying up his interest with the big game in the community, or the nearest game he might be interested in, and, of course, I think the radio is just another opportunity for the small community and this fan to tie up with the large game.

MR. THOMAS E. FRENCH (Ohio State University): As announced, no action has been taken by the Western Conference, but this subject has been discussed, at least informally, by the Directors Association of the Western Conference, and I was going to suggest that Mr. St. John is President of the Directors of the Western Conference, and can probably say something about the opinion of those men.

MR. L. W. ST. JOHN (Ohio State University): I listened with interest to what Professor Aigler said, which seems a very sane and sensible summation. In the Directors Association of the Western Conference they have discussed this matter

twice, I think. I think they are inclined to weigh pretty heavily what Mr. Aigler said about the matter of good-will. I think that, perhaps unfortunately, we have got in the habit of broadcasting the football games, and the people are used to it, and we would incur a good deal of displeasure and damage to football in the eyes of the general public by stopping our broadcasting at this time.

I feel, however, that broadcasting definitely cuts our receipts very markedly. I had a very forcible example of that at a game two years ago when we were playing Pittsburgh at Columbus; it began raining about nine o'clock in the morning, and what would have been a \$15,000 general sale the day of the game dropped to about \$1000. I took pains to inquire from a number of people about their radio parties on that day, and found they had some very delightful radio parties where they used a blackboard and diagrammed the progress of the game, and it was almost as good, they said, as being at the game. I have no doubt that broadcasting very materially cuts in on our gate receipts for football, especially when the weather gets a little uncertain, and if a bad day comes, it just ruins the general sale.

I doubt very much, in the final analysis, whether the Western Conference is going to see fit to eliminate broadcasting. While I personally am opposed to it, and feel it is too bad we have to broadcast, I still feel that we are "on the spot," in a way, and need to continue broadcasting.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Is there any one else from the fourth district who would care to add anything?

MR. BERNARD BIERMAN (University of Minnesota): I am going to be very brief, but just one thought occurs to me, and that is that, with regard to any of the games the broadcasting companies take a sufficient interest in to broadcast, whether it is an official broadcast or not, it is more or less going to be boot-legged off the telegraphic reports, and in that case we are going to get the broadcasting, although not good broadcasting, and that is well worthy of consideration in this matter.

MR. KENNETH WILSON (Northwestern University): We found out last year that the newspapers were taking some of our games and in turn selling the broadcasting to an advertiser for as much as \$5000 a game. It seemed it was too bad for them to get all the money. I think in Minnesota the station pays the institution.

MR. BIERMAN: I don't know definitely, but I think they got \$500 for a season.

MR. WILSON: Since this controversy has come up, some of the stations have been asking how much we wanted—what was a

fair rate—and I wondered if the Pacific Coast people, outside of this general help in ticket selling, proposed any definite price?

PROFESSOR OWENS: If you mean for the privilege of broadcasting, not to any colleges I know.

MR. WILSON: In the Middle West, the bigger stations propose to help us advertise the games. Their proposition is that they will give us so much time each evening the week preceding the game, and we will be allowed on the air to advertise the game, and they would split in some measure the money they get from selling it to different sponsors, but the college men tell me in Minnesota that they didn't like the proposition of selling the broadcast, because they had no control of what went over the air after it was once sold, and were at the mercy of the station.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Mr. Livingston, do you think the broadcasts affect your attendance?

MR. W. J. LIVINGSTON (Denison University): I agree that it does to a certain extent from the standpoint of the small school. We are close to the Ohio State University, and on a bad day a few of the people in town prefer to stay home and listen over the radio, rather than come out to the game, but not a great many.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: There are several men here from the fifth district, which includes the Missouri Valley, the Big Six, and other organizations. Mr. Gish, can you give us something of the attitude of your section?

MR. H. D. GISH (University of Nebraska): I think we have a situation slightly different at my own school in Nebraska, because we are the one major tax-supported institution in the state. Because of that, I think we have a definite following among the public; we should have an interest in them and they should have an interest in us.

We are different also in this respect that our University station is a chain station from which we contract so much time per day. Our policy in the past on broadcasting has been this: we will allow this station, the Lincoln Columbia chain station, to come in and broadcast our games, provided they do not sell that time. There can not be a word of advertising go over the air. The opposing team for games in Lincoln can have one station come in. If Missouri wants the Kansas City Star to come in and the Kansas City Star wants to sell the time, and they do, that is all right. Not more than two stations can broadcast any one game, our own station and the visiting team station, unless the chain wants to put a game on the national chain.

I do believe that broadcasting of games has hurt our attendance

in the past with some people, because I know some specific cases where people have listened in. Most of our crowd comes from over the state; probably half of the crowd will drive by automobile an average of a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles and, therefore, the weather plays an important part. On good days they will be there and on bad days they will not.

Nebraska is entirely an agricultural state, and in the final analysis if a farmer can trade two bushels of wheat for a ticket to the game, and not seven or eight bushels for a ticket, we will get our attendance, and until wheat, corn, cattle and hogs come up in price, I think we are going to have slim crowds, and I don't think the broadcasting is going to hurt much.

MR. T. N. METCALF (Iowa State College): We are in about the same position as Nebraska. For a good many years we have broadcast all our games. Up to a certain point, I haven't any doubt it was good publicity and made football fans, but I am very sure we have gone past that stage, though I have no way of proving it.

We are in a little town of only ten thousand people. If we have a crowd of ten thousand, of course most of them come from fifty to a hundred miles around. Right in our own town, I suppose I could figure out a list of two hundred people, at least, who in bad weather will stay home and listen to our game or another one, rather than come out.

There is one other point that hasn't been mentioned which I think is quite important. There are a good many people who don't know how to observe intelligently football games and who find they understand the game better over the radio than they do at the game. To combat that we should pay more attention to handling the public address system on the field. I believe we can bring some people back to the games that now prefer to hear the radio broadcast by having better public address system information handed out at the game itself.

The Big Six Conference has repeatedly discussed the question of cutting out the broadcasting. They have taken no final action yet. At the last meeting we decided to postpone definite action and bring the question up at the September meeting, waiting until after this meeting to see what additional light we could get on the subject. Most of us feel that we are caught in it, and much as we should like to stop, we hesitate to do it.

MR. A. A. SCHABINGER (Creighton University): There has been no official action in the Missouri Valley Conference regarding broadcasting, but I have been in touch with a number of the directors in this conference and I can say that a majority of them favor broadcasting. They feel that the advantages of broadcasting are greater than the disadvantages, most of which have been mentioned here.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Mr. Bible, may we hear from you?

MR. D. X. BIBLE (University of Nebraska): I don't believe I can add anything to what has been said. Personally, I believe that the local broadcast is helpful. I think where people are concentrating on that particular station within a radius of a hundred miles, it is very helpful to that particular institution. When the national broadcasting cuts in, it rather hurts, and particularly when men like Ernie Smith and some of the others are announcing. I believe if the attraction were a game being played right there at that field, people would be interested. I think sometimes these announcers make other games so much more attractive. I was just wondering whether this thought had been mentioned. Mr. Bierman said he was in favor of a good broadcast. I believe we need broadcasting to keep the good-will of the people, but I wondered if a poor broadcast might not help solve the problem. Give the people just about what the public address speaker gives the people who are seeing the game. That might solve the problem. (Laughter)

MR. KENNETH WILSON (Northwestern University): We had an example of that in our Wisconsin game three years ago. It got so foggy the second half that the broadcasters were guessing at things. They are stationed very high up and couldn't see very much. A lot of people who stayed at home said they would never do it again; that they were going to buy a ticket because they were left high and dry with a score of six to seven and didn't know how the game came out!

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Is there any one else here from the fifth district?

MR. GEORGE H. HUMMEL (Gettysburg College): I am here representing one of the so-called smaller colleges in the East—Gettysburg. We do not object to the broadcasting of games in our district. We are right in the midst of the Eastern Inter-collegiate Association.

On Tuesday before I left I called up the secretary of the conference of which Gettysburg is a member and asked him whether there had been any objection by any of the members to the broadcasting by the universities right around us, and he said there had been none up to that time, and I think the gentlemen here from the East will agree that Gettysburg is a member of a rather representative group of colleges.

One point has been overlooked heretofore today. The gentleman from Michigan spoke of professional baseball. I don't believe we should put ourselves on that level. I think there is something else involved here. I think we are part of the institution we represent. Unless I greatly mistake, most of the edu-

tional institutions in the next year are going out after money from their alumni to get over these bad times, and I am wondering what effect it is going to have on a representative in the West of a university in the East that cuts off his personal contact on Saturdays with that institution in the East. College agents are going to come around and ask him to subscribe to their endowment fund. I don't believe they are going to get a very hearty reception from such a man. I hope you will consider that.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Is there anyone else from the fifth district? It is not necessary to stick to that district, but I thought it might be best to get a cross section of the country.

Let's go then to the sixth district, the Southwest Conference, the Texas Intercollegiate, and other conferences there. Mr. Metzenthin, may we ask you to present an opinion?

MR. W. E. METZENTHIN (University of Texas): I represent the Southwest Conference which has taken action prohibiting broadcasting in our Conference games. Since that action has been taken, I have had informal discussions with other members of the conference and some of our local men interested in athletics, and, as I expressed it today, I am sort of getting cold feet on the proposition. The eloquent speech of Mr. Hummel just about convinces me that perhaps, as a long time proposition, we are making a mistake and would offend the general public and still more our alumni. I have already heard from alumni groups the last five or six weeks, since our action became publicly known.

I have no doubt in my mind, although I can't prove it by statistical figures or scientific research, that the broadcasting of the big fellows' games has hurt the small college.

If I had been five miles from New York when the Sharkey-Schmeling fight came off, and couldn't go there, and the only pugilistic battle to which I could go for fifty cents was nearby, I believe I would listen to the Sharkey-Schmeling fight in preference to the fourth or fifth rate contest. I couldn't prove that, but it is what the psychologist would call introspective reasoning. I may be a little unslattering, but I think we are all singularly like that, and I would much prefer to sit in the comfort of my own home and listen to a big game any time than go to a small one, even if only five blocks away.

I don't represent that type of institution, but we have their representatives with us, and I think we owe them something. That is one angle. The only thing is, I want to be broadminded and not dogmatic. I believe we are hurting the small fellow by broadcasting. Charity begins at home. We need the money, but the good-will more than money. The point Mr. Hummel makes is that some day we will have to go out and cash in on the good-

will of our alumni, and there is no question in my mind but that we will offend a great many. The point is well taken.

If you stick a "Keep Off" sign now on a grass plot over which every Tom, Dick and Harry has walked, they are going to walk over it. If it had been there from their cradle days, they would have observed it. It is the same with game laws in Arizona or the wilds of Texas. People are offended when such a sign is stuck up. The prohibition law is another case in point.

Therefore, on the whole, expressing only my personal opinion, I am of this mind that I shall try to get the Southwest Conference to reconsider its action. If any members of our Southwest Conference wants to prohibit the broadcasting of their games, that is their privilege.

I can add nothing new to this discussion. I think it has been well aired. I have got just what I wanted out of it, information about what is in your minds, and I think the points have been pretty well threshed out.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Mr. Morrison, does it affect your situation?

MR. RAY MORRISON (Southern Methodist University): I think it does, but I don't believe there is anything we can do about it. As Mr. Metzenthin has said, we have passed a rule, but we probably will have it up for discussion before the football season opens up. As it now stands, we will not broadcast our conference games, if the rule continues as passed. It looks to me as if this is an opportunity to find out whether it has hurt in the majority of schools.

MR. CLYDE LITTLEFIELD (University of Texas): I can't add much to what has been said, except as to this personal side of it I believe the broadcasting stations can help more than they have in the past to advertise the games and help us get better crowds, and I think they are going to do that.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Is there any one else from the sixth district? I don't want to slight any one. I know athletic men are very modest and they won't volunteer unless they are called upon. (Laughter)

MR. MADISON BELL (Texas A. and M.): I came in a little late. The discussion I have heard so far is quite interesting. We have tried to study the broadcasting proposition in the conference quite a lot, and also in our institution, Texas A. & M., where we are located in a small community. As far as our individual school is concerned, I am convinced that it hurts us badly to broadcast, because we have to draw our crowds from the larger places in a radius of a hundred or two hundred miles. What is

best for the conference, or for the game itself. I don't think any of us are smart enough to decide.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Is there any one else from that district? If not, let us go on to the seventh district which includes the Rocky Mountain Conference and other fine groups out there I don't recognize any one here from that district, so you will have to help me. Who is here from the seventh district?

MR. SAUNDERS (University of Colorado): The conference this spring went on record as opposed to the broadcasting of conference games. They have found the damage is greater in the case of the smaller schools. We are particularly affected by the Eastern broadcast which comes at an earlier hour on our time, and we feel we do lose attendance from that broadcast, particularly in the small schools.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Now may we hear from the district which includes the Pacific Coast Conference, the Southern California Conference, and other conferences. I see Earl Campbell of the University of Washington. Earl, you men discussed this at length the other day. Will you give us the benefit of your thoughts?

MR. EARL CAMPBELL (University of Washington): The Pacific Coast Conference, as you know, at a meeting the day before yesterday went on record as definitely approving the broadcasting of football games for the 1932 football season, not going beyond the 1932 season in a definite commitment.

I think the Pacific Coast Conference probably is not at all different from any other conference in the United States in the methods and the analyses they have made of football broadcasting. They have sat down, like everybody else, and analyzed it from a conference angle, and each individual member has analyzed it from the factors existing locally, which may have a direct bearing on the policy the conference should pursue.

Now, a committee appointed about six months ago in the Pacific Coast Conference to make a definite recommendation on radio broadcasting, did consider some rather fundamental factors which may be of some assistance to this group. We went on the theory that we would follow one of three courses. We would either continue the broadcast as we have had it in the past, or we would modify it, or we would eliminate it.

I believe I could truthfully say that, if a vote were taken two months ago in the Pacific Coast Conference, at least eight out of ten Pacific Coast Conference schools would have voted against the broadcasting of the football games for the 1932 season. However, the study of the different factors brought out some interesting points. For instance, we made a schedule of the so-

called zoning of football broadcasts. We drew our football game schedule on the basis of the Saturdays in the season and took the geographic sections, Southern California section, the Bay District section, the Puget Sound region and the hinterland, Washington State, Idaho and Montana on the other side of the Cascade Mountains; and we found that, following the suggestion of the two national radio broadcasting chains,—their willingness to coöperate on the zoning plan,—if we did follow a zoning plan, we would finally eliminate the broadcasting of every important game of this year, except the Stanford-California game which did just happen to be a Saturday when there was no major conference game.

We also considered the plan that Mr. Bible mentioned. It was considered so seriously that at one time it represented a report of a sub-committee to the Pacific Coast Conference, which said, why not give the public the same broadcast that the fan inside of the bowl receives? It sounds fine, but on the other hand, when you really analyze it, you are destroying the good-will that you can get from broadcasting by giving them what you might call a sloppy broadcast, and we do not consider that it would be a constructive move and it was finally eliminated from the picture.

Then at a meeting two days ago representatives of the National Broadcasting Company and of the Columbia Chain, and also of the commercial interests of these two stations, presented a very comprehensive plan to the Pacific Coast Conference. Strange as it may seem, the broadcasting companies are united. They are right behind each other and have their signatures on the same report, so I think something very definite has been accomplished. I believe Mr. Yoder of the National Broadcasting Company and Mr. Smith of the Columbia are in attendance at this meeting.

The essence of this plan was to give to the various schools in the Pacific Coast Conference such assistance as would stimulate the sale of individual and season tickets to our football contests. In other words, they felt that they had not been giving the coöperation that they might give in finished plan programs, and they offered a plan which covers a good deal of ground, and which I believe, and the other members of the conference also believe, will go a long way to stimulate particularly the sale of season tickets for some of the schools, because that is our rain insurance, and the insurance we have against all the disagreeable factors that might militate against a crowd the day of the game.

I believe that all of the other factors have been thoroughly discussed and aired, but after carefully considering these points and also considering the advantage of joining the band wagon, of going along with the rest of them, the Pacific Coast Conference went on record as saying that we will broadcast football games for the 1932 season. The broadcasting of football games is definitely on trial, and the experience of 1932 will in a large

measure determine what we will say to the radio companies about the 1933 season.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Do you want to hear from some others? Mr. Campbell has covered the matter very thoroughly from the standpoint of the eighth district. Professor Owens, may we hear from you?

PROFESSOR OWENS: I can't possibly add anything to the summary that Mr. Campbell has given. I think we have had all of the problems mentioned for consideration this afternoon, with very few exceptions. We have had very definitely urged the viewpoint of the smaller college, and not only that, but there is a feeling that what we might call the smaller games of the larger colleges are badly hurt on days where a major game between other conference institutions is being broadcast.

Our conference is very highly sectionalized, you might say, as to population centers. We have a very definite population center in the southern part of the state; another around the San Francisco Bay region; another in and around Portland; another around the Puget Sound area; and a widely separated area east of the Cascade Mountains, around Pullman and Idaho, which enters into the picture.

For instance, the Southern California-Stanford game, the Southern California-California game, and the California-Stanford game are all outstanding big games in this section. If the University of California is playing a game in Los Angeles with Southern California, we have noted that it is responsible for a very definite falling off in attendance at a game at Palo Alto between Stanford and perhaps the University of Oregon or Oregon State, because there is a great body of alumni of the University of California, of course, around the Bay, and a great many of them will stay home to listen to the broadcast of the major game, although it is nearly five hundred miles away in Southern California.

The same is true, of course, if we are playing Southern California here; or when Southern California comes north, it affects the games of U. C. L. A. which may be playing here in Los Angeles the same day. As has been intimated here, the whole picture is so uncertain. We are not in a position yet to say definitely whether the falling off in attendance is due to the broadcast, or due to the depression. It is undoubtedly due to a combination of both in many instances, and there has been a very definite feeling that if there is the advantage which many claim for the broadcast, this is no time to drop it; that that advantage will depend in the long run upon the continuity of the interest developed by broadcasting. If we drop it at this period with the depression on, the effect on public opinion is going to be of the worst. It is the worst time to drop it, if you are looking at it

from the standpoint of the possible advantage that broadcasting may give us.

Whether there is an advantage or not I don't know. I don't believe any of us know. Here on the Coast we feel that we should give it a trial through this somewhat trying financial period, when we cannot accurately gauge the ultimate advantage the broadcasting of games may give us.

We have encountered here also the point which was suggested that broadcasting of games is developing a new football habit which is not beneficial to the gate receipts. I personally have heard many people express the opinion that they would rather sit at home in comfortable chairs around the fire, with a grid graph, and listen to a good broadcast, and I say "good broadcast" because at the outset we more or less let this thing grow up. At the outset broadcasting did not affect us very much, I think, and a large measure of that was due to the fact that the broadcasting methods were somewhat crude as compared with the high stage of efficiency to which they have developed since. There is no question today that with the good broadcasting of games you can get a very vivid picture of a big football game, sitting at home, and many have expressed the opinion that that has definitely created habits in football attendants who stay at home where they can get a good picture of the game, and has got the people out of the habit of going to the stadiums.

I think Mr. Campbell has very fully explained our viewpoint. We have had this year the definite coöperation of the broadcasting companies. At the outset, I think, they were inclined to emphasize the broadcasting of the coming game. It was that which they were advertising. They were looking for a big following for their broadcasting. Now they have very definitely come around to the coöperative position, where they will not play up the fact that this game is to be broadcast, but play up the game itself and the urging of people to attend, and we think it is very much worthwhile to give that a real trial.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Dr. Storey, have you anything to add?

DR. THOMAS A. STOREY (Stanford University): I have nothing to add except it seems to me it might be a wise plan for us to develop some alluring ways and means of persuading men, women, and children to leave home on the days of the games through making the games more attractive than listening at home. It might be worth trying. I have seen people going to football games with portable radios in order to listen to the interesting and clear description of what is going on on the field, and then at moments when there is time out, they would listen to what is happening elsewhere.

I think things could be set up so our present games could be much more interesting than is possible for them to be for those

who stay at home. I wonder if enough thought has been put on that sort of an increase in the attractiveness of attendance at the football game, even though one of local character.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Does any one else care to express an opinion before we hear from the gentlemen of the radio? Before calling on Mr. Yoder or Mr. Smith, as I hope I may be permitted to do, it seems to me there are two rather well defined points here that we might consider: first, that broadcasting in the past has been deleterious; second, broadcasting may be an asset instead of a liability. In order to get an expression of opinion, I wonder if the chair might ask if you men would indicate your opinion.—I know it is only an opinion and probably cannot be backed up by scientific data,—as to whether or not you think broadcasting as we have had it in the past has had the effect of reducing revenues in your own institution. I think it might be interesting to see a show of hands. How many think that broadcasting as we have known it in the past has served to reduce revenues? About twenty-nine or thirty.

How many have a definite opinion to the contrary,—that football broadcasting has not, as we have known it in the past, reduced revenues? Would you please raise your hands? Four. I think that is rather interesting as an expression of opinion.

Before calling on Mr. Yoder, I think practically everything has been covered from the standpoint of the colleges. I am surprised no one suggested looking into the future as to the possible effect on the college games when television is perfected—when and if. Some have suggested that we will have television in a few years, and it will be possible for a man to sit at home and not only listen to the account of the game, but to see the action.

Now, Mr. Yoder of the National Broadcasting Company is here and he is better qualified to speak on this matter than any one else here, because he has made a study of it. He is interested in this matter and is interested also in our side of the problem. I think it will be very interesting to hear from him, and if he will be good enough to address the group, we will appreciate it.

MR. LLOYD E. YODER (National Broadcasting Company, San Francisco, California): You gentlemen have heard from Mr. Campbell of a discussion by a group who day before yesterday decided to continue broadcasting on the Pacific Coast. As was mentioned, we presented at that time a plan, which we call the "Football Broadcasting Plan." It is presented by the National Broadcasting Company, the Don Lee-Columbia Broadcasting Company, and the Hearst Radio News Service. I think I can best express our thoughts in the matter by reading the letter accompanying this report, and then the report itself.

July 25, 1932

Graduate Managers Association
Pacific Coast Conference
Pasadena, California

Dear Sirs:

This plan is presented to the Pacific Coast Conference by the National Broadcasting Company, the Don Lee-Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Hearst Radio Service. The object of the presentation is to urge the continuance of football broadcasting; first, because we believe that football broadcasting is of great assistance to thousands on the Pacific Coast who otherwise would be deprived of the pleasure of following the game; and second, because we believe that radio broadcasting in general and football broadcasting in particular are a public service of inestimable value to every college, university and educational institution.

It is the opinion of the proponents of this plan that it is a debatable question if radio broadcasting of football games has tended to reduce attendance. Present economic conditions are responsible for the problems confronting many businesses today and we feel it is reasonable to assume that the business of football is no exception. Recent press comment not only tends to substantiate this belief, but indicates a strong public sentiment in favor of the continuance of football broadcasting. It is the feeling of the broadcasters and the Hearst newspapers that this year more than ever football needs broadcasting, just as much as it needs the support of the press and other publicity media. We feel that the football broadcasting plan herein outlined offers a mutually beneficial arrangement whereby radio broadcasting may be utilized in an organized merchandising plan to stimulate interest and increase attendance. The programs sketched in this presentation will be designed solely for this purpose.

Should our plan meet with your approval, we offer our support not only along the lines outlined herein but in any other way in which you may desire coöperation within our power to grant you.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
DON LEE-COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
HEARST RADIO SERVICE

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY PARTICIPATION

As its contribution to the football broadcasting plan, the National Broadcasting Company proposes to build two 30-minute programs weekly, the first of these to be known as "Pigskin Romances" broadcast over the NBC-KPO network from 9:00 to 9:30 P. M. every Thursday beginning September 15 and continuing for 12 weeks.

The second program is entitled "Football Rally" and will be broadcast over the NBC-KGO network from 8:00 to 8:30 P. M. every Friday beginning September 9 and continuing for 17 weeks.

In addition, three one-minute local station announcements in connection with ticket sales will be made over all stations of both networks daily.

"PIGSKIN ROMANCES" is a collegiate drama by the well-known writer of mystery serials and other NBC presentations—Carlton E. Morse. "Pigskin Romances", as the title indicates, will picture the romantic and colorful side of all college activities which gravitate about football. The purpose of the stories is to portray an intimate picture of life on the college campus during football season. The idea behind "Pigskin Romances" is similar to that of "The First Nighter", a very successful transcontinental commercial feature; the only difference being that "Pigskin Romances" will attempt to create a collegiate football atmosphere instead of that of a Broadway theatre-going crowd.

Each half hour will be a complete story in itself. The scene will be laid on the campus of a mythical college patterned after a model, modern university. Each week this mythical college will play one of the Pacific Coast Conference universities or colleges. All pertinent information regarding the opponent's team, school, coach, football captain, etc., will be brought out as the drama unfolds. Everything will be done to make "Pigskin Romances" a half hour of color and excitement with the dramatization of thrilling incidents that are a part of every football game.

At the conclusion of the program local station announcements will call attention to ticket sales agencies handling the game of local interest.

The drama will utilize a 15-piece orchestra, male quartet, and a group of actors and actresses averaging six each performance. This program will be released over the entire NBC-KPO network including the following stations:

KPO, San Francisco; KECA, Los Angeles; KEX, Portland; KJR, Seattle; KGA, Spokane.

The NBC FOOTBALL RALLY gained considerable attention during last football season. Each week the program is dedicated to a different Pacific Coast college or university, and features a 15-piece orchestra and a male quartet. The high light of each program is an interview with the football coach and representatives of the institution. Last year the following participated in these broadcasts:

Howard Jones, University of Southern California; Bill Ingram, University of California; Paul Schissler, Oregon State College; Jimmy Phelan, University of Washington; Slip Madigan, St. Mary's College; Clipper Smith, University of Santa Clara, and a number of others. The interview with the coaches is designed for the purpose of bringing out pertinent information on the game for the following day. Opportunity is also given to graduate managers to make any comment desired regarding the availability of tickets, and a general discussion of the school, etc. Graduate managers appearing on this program last year included:

Arnold Eddy, University of Southern California; Earl Campbell, University of Washington; Carl Lodell, Oregon State College; Louis Le Fevre, St. Mary's College.

"Football Rally" will be released over the NBC-KGO network including the following stations:

KGO, San Francisco; KFI, Los Angeles; KGW, Portland; KOMO, Seattle; KHQ, Spokane.

The schedule of Football Rallies is worked out in order that the greatest number of schools may be represented and visiting coaches and graduate managers may be able to appear from the NBC San Francisco studios, the center of NBC production activities on the Pacific Coast.

That an idea of the value of the NBC contributions to the Football Broadcasting Plan may be given we take this opportunity of quoting talent and station time charges made to advertisers using NBC facilities and program production units:

"Pigskin Romances"

15-piece orchestra	\$225.00
Director's fee	50.00
Male quartet	100.00
Special arrangements	50.00
Continuity	50.00
6 actors	150.00
Total talent cost per program	\$625.00
Station time per program	687.50
Total cost per program	\$1,312.50
Total cost—12 programs	\$15,750.00

"Football Rally"

15-piece orchestra	\$225.00
Director's fee	50.00
Male quartet	100.00
Special arrangements	50.00
Continuity	50.00
Total talent cost per program	\$475.00
Station time per program	750.00
Total cost per program	\$1,225.00
Total cost—17 programs	\$20,825.00
Total—"Pigskin Romances" and Football Rally"	\$36,575.00

In addition to these two programs designed commercially for the purpose of selling football tickets, the NBC will make frequent announcements calling attention to the ticket sales agency it maintains on the second floor of its headquarters at 111 Sutter Street. These announcements will be made on an average of twice daily and once nightly over the following stations owned or operated by the National Broadcasting Company:

KGO, San Francisco; KPO, San Francisco; KYA, San Francisco; KEX, Portland; KJR, Seattle; KGA, Spokane.

In addition to the above, our associate stations KGW Portland, KOMO Seattle, KHQ Spokane and KFI-KECA Los Angeles will make similar announcements.

Basing these announcements on our average announcement charge for this service, the cost for 13 weeks would be as follows:

KPO, San Francisco	\$1,800.00
KYA, San Francisco	1,500.00
KEX, Portland	1,800.00
KJR, Seattle	2,400.00
KGA, Spokane	1,800.00
KGW, Portland	2,400.00
KOMO, Seattle	2,400.00
KHQ, Spokane	2,400.00
KECA, Los Angeles	1,800.00
KFI, Los Angeles	8,600.00
Total	\$26,900.00

The NBC and associate stations' contribution, therefore, to the exploitation of football on the Pacific Coast will represent a total of \$63,475.00

The time charges listed herein may be checked on the NBC rate card attached. In all cases price quotations are the same as those paid by all network sponsors and do not include special line charges and additional facilities which may be necessary for the broadcasting of the above programs. (This refers particularly to portions of the Football Rally not originating in the NBC San Francisco Studios.)

TICKET SALES:

In addition to the main NBC ticket office all local stations have offered to handle tickets in their communities. In order to facilitate the handling of football tickets at the NBC office it is planned to open a regular ticket booth and assign a full-time employee to this work. It is also planned, as an additional service, to sell tickets during practically the entire operating hours of the stations, or from 9:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.

[Note by the Secretary. The next part of the report contains a somewhat similar offer by the Don Lee-Columbia Broadcasting System, the value of the services offered being estimated at \$45,279.00.]

HEARST RADIO SERVICE PARTICIPATION

In cooperating with the National Broadcasting Company and the Don Lee-Columbia Broadcasting System in the contemplated radio broadcasting of football games of the Pacific Coast Conference for the season of 1932, the Hearst Radio Service seeks to serve the constituent members of the conference by a constructive, definitely planned tie-up between the Hearst papers of the Pacific Coast and the two broadcasting chains.

The purpose of this connection will be: first, to stimulate interest in football through broadcasting; second, to assist in emphasizing "pre-game" network ticket selling programs by publicity in radio columns and boxes on sport pages; and third, by sports page publicity in the Pacific Coast newspapers to the limit of available space this season.

Through the Director of the Hearst Newspapers Radio Service, Emile Gough, to whose suggestions all radio editors of Hearst newspapers on the Pacific Coast are amenable, we shall plan a definite build-up of those night-time periods outlined herein by the National Broadcasting Company and the Don Lee-Columbia Broadcasting System devoted to stimulating ticket sale.

By definite study of methods of presentation, the Hearst Radio Service pledges itself to offer any and all broadcasts of football games in a constructive manner. Beside the details of accuracy which are essential to a good broadcast, radio accounts of games will emphasize the glamor of conference contests always with the idea of creating the desire to attend the games.

All available and possible media of the Hearst organization will be utilized to coordinate and to tie up to the goal of achieving a maximum interest in football this season. The details of this coördination of media, namely: sport page, radio column, and radio broadcasting itself will be developed jointly by the Hearst Radio Service and the responsible representative of each of the Hearst papers.

In commenting in the columns of the newspapers on the subject of broadcasting football games, it will be noted that the broadcasts are presented by and with the consent of the university under whose jurisdiction each game is played. Thus the general good will accruing from broadcasting will be enjoyed by the colleges.

The Hearst Radio Service has always taken the stand that it seeks to serve those interested in the handling of sports events by broadcasting. With the proposed coördination of facilities which will be definitely programmed and standardized throughout the Pacific Coast units of the Hearst organization, the Hearst Radio Service feels that it can materially aid in the objective of greater attendance at football games in 1932.

MR. YODER: I would like to say that, as far as the National Broadcasting Company is concerned, our policy nationally will be much the same as it is here on the Pacific Coast. For the benefit of the gentlemen from the other parts of the country who may want to follow a plan similar to this one, I may say that I was in touch with our New York office and am authorized to say that the National Broadcasting Company will do everything possible to help football. We will coöperate in every way we can to stimulate interest and call attention to the game.

Our primary aim is to serve the public, and it is with that idea that the Broadcasting Plan was submitted to the Pacific Coast Conference. We will select for broadcasting the games of greatest public interest, and in turn will support them through pre-game build-up programs.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Have any of you any questions to ask? I think that last statement is interesting, that the chain will be glad to extend the plan to other sections of the country, as worked out for the Pacific Coast section. Perhaps you will think of some questions later. Mr. Smith, may we impose upon your good nature? You have all listened to Mr. Smith over the radio.

MR. ERNEST F. SMITH (San Francisco, California): I have been called upon, possibly for a period of five years, to represent various radio and newspaper interests in the negotiations regarding football broadcasting, and also have broadcast a great many football games, so I have had the opportunity of learning the viewpoint of the graduate managers and of the colleges and the experience of trying to reconcile that viewpoint with the broadcasting interests.

I think it is important to note that the broadcasting chains, and stations generally, are always willing to broadcast, or want to broadcast, whether or not there is sponsorship. The fact that the radio chains desire to present football broadcasts, whether or not there is a commercial angle attached, should be of genuine significance to you, because it shows that the broadcasting systems, which operate where every minute is the equivalent, we will say, of a column or a half column of newspaper space, and every minute on the air represents a definite overhead and cost charge, still feel that the public demand for football broadcasts is such that they are justified in spending in some cases very large sums to present them.

It seems to us there is unity of interest between us, and I am not going to argue, because you would discount my opinions, from the standpoint of the value of broadcasting to the football games in general and the colleges in particular, but I want to make this one recommendation at this time.

I believe you gentlemen have overlooked a very, very important point in the matter of your relations to broadcasting units and to broadcasters themselves. Mr. Earl Campbell, of Washington, some four years ago, I believe, instituted a little Friday conference with all of the gentlemen who broadcast the football games from his stadium up in Washington, and at this time he was able to give these gentlemen the policy viewpoints of his university and to achieve something that I think is the most vital of all in this consideration, and that is, that the radio announcer

himself endeavors to present the football game with one viewpoint in mind, and that is to create the desire to attend the football contest,—to present not only the necessary technical description and narrative of the game itself, but also the collegiate glamor, the atmosphere, and the color which will make the listener want to attend the football game.

I believe you who have this matter in your control to a certain extent should have very close relations with broadcasting stations which might carry the football games from your stadia. I think that this *liaison* should be not only with the controlling gentlemen of the broadcasting station, but should extend to the men themselves who broadcast your games. Perhaps some radio stations might resent your telling a broadcaster how to broadcast a football game; I believe some of you have had that experience already. However, in the main I believe you will find the radio stations thoroughly coöperative in the matter of presentation of football broadcasts.

I feel that this medium, which can create good-will if continued and which might possibly engender some ill will if discontinued, merits your close consideration and your close attention.

As Mr. Yoder has just told you, the radio stations this year on the Pacific Coast went at the problem of making this presentation, endeavoring sincerely and honestly to realize the problems of the universities themselves. We were prepared to broadcast this year whether the games were sponsored or not, and were only asking for the broadcasts, providing they might be made with this supplemental plan of exploitation of football tickets, if the whole plan would help the colleges.

I really don't believe that in the United States today you will find that the broadcasting stations, or the broadcasting interests, would want to broadcast your football games for their own personal profit, whether it would be in prestige or dollars, if they felt definitely that they were going to hurt the colleges and the institutions which presented the football games which they were broadcasting. The reason is very simple. If in broadcasting football games we are going to act to the prejudice of football, obviously over a period of years, if the thing continues, there will be no more football and no more interest in football.

I really think if you approach the problem of your relations with the broadcasting station that you can secure genuine, constructive coöperation from them in the form of programs which would be presented to stimulate advance interest in the games themselves.

On the Pacific Coast this year we are not going to over emphasize or over-publicize the fact that a football game is going to be broadcast. A simple mention in the radio column of the newspapers that a game will be presented on such and such a

chain or station will be made, but we are going to publicize very strongly all the programs which tend to build up the advance interest in the games—the ticket selling programs. This is merely an experiment here on the Coast, and it is a sincere effort on the part of the broadcasters in the West to coöperate with the colleges. I really feel that if you endeavor to make the same contacts in your localities, you can get the same coöperation from the radio stations and the broadcasters in your section of the country.

MR. W. J. LIVINGSTON (Denison University): What do you think of the problem of the small school? What is your opinion on that subject?

MR. YODER: We realize that there is a certain amount of consideration involved for the small school, and it was with that in mind that part of our program is dedicated to the small schools, because we want to help them just as much as we do the larger schools. If this doesn't answer that question, we will evolve something that will. This broadcasting plan we presented to the Coast conference was to solve their problems. It was our idea of the best way we could help them. If there is something else we can do to help the smaller schools to offset the disadvantage of broadcasting, we will be glad to consider that.

MR. SMITH: There was one point brought up a minute ago that perhaps is of some interest. We have had the experience here on the Pacific Coast, as has been pointed out, of having certain people remain at home to listen to a major game in Southern California, when a smaller game was being played in Northern California. It is our idea that the public address system within the stadium can be of tremendous assistance to the attendants of a minor game. Frequent time-outs can be utilized to give a brief recapitulation of what has occurred in the major contest in the other section of the country. That was contemplated twice last year, but through some fault in the technical arrangements it was never thoroughly worked out. However, I believe that is one point you might take into consideration—a brief description or account, during the two or three minutes of time out, of what is going on in the other major contests in the West. If the public knew they were going to get that service at all games, some of the reasons for staying at home might be eliminated.

Regarding the smaller colleges I wonder whether the general acceptance of football broadcasting has not engendered interest that has expressed itself in terms of gate receipts to the smaller colleges in the last six years? I would be very much interested

to see the figures of the smaller colleges and their gate receipts for the past five years. It might be an interesting and pertinent question whether during the last five years the receipts in the smaller colleges have been less than before broadcasting started.

MAJOR GRIFFITH: Are there any other questions? If the chairman may be permitted to speak, there are two things which appealed to me. First, in this plan which has been outlined, there is the announcement that the stations will help advertise the games throughout the week of the game. In the past I think quite generally this has been true, that whereas the newspapers have run columns from Monday on up through Sunday, advertising the games, the radio stations have simply broadcast the games on the day of the contests.

It seems to me that with this plan which has been worked out, and which, as Mr. Yoder says, will be applicable to all sections of the country, football might be benefitted tremendously by that advance publicity. Then second, there is the thought of the willingness of the radio stations to coöperate with the colleges. I was thinking while we were sitting here that in the last ten years I have attended a good many meetings of college men, athletic directors, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and what not, in which some of my friends have been worried about the over-emphasis on football and the tremendous crowds and gate receipts, and today we are considering how we can get more emphasis, greater crowds, and more gate receipts.

Times have changed. In that connection, the radio people, for instance, in this spirit of coöperation will, I am sure, call attention to some of the facts that the public has not got in these periods of cynicism when some of our cynical writers have referred to the commercial spirit of the football coaches and the colleges generally, and will present the thing in the true colors.

For instance, I suggested to a friend of mine the other day that during this depression football had not been hurt. He thought I was entirely wrong. I think I can prove my statement. Football hasn't been hurt. It is the things that football has been supporting which have been affected.

During the flush years the big universities made a lot of money, but that didn't go for the most part toward the maintenance of football. I figured up in our conference some years ago that it cost on the average about \$46,000.00 a year for each of the ten universities to maintain football, and our institutions took in a great deal more money than that. The balance went toward the building of these fine plants which are available for the use of all students, for the maintenance of the non-productive intercollegiate sports, and for the maintenance of the intra-mural programs and physical education programs, and in our section, at least, we can be hit $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent harder than we have been hit

yet without hurting football. It is the other things that have been hurt.

The public will be interested in those things if you men would give the facts to the gentlemen of the radio, and I believe we have a great opportunity to get over a different picture of college athletics than has been presented in this period of cynicism.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

APPENDIX

The following registered their attendance at the Convention.

1. ACCREDITED DELEGATES:

Boston University: G. V. Brown.
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute: John Fritz, C. M. Hewitt, A. J. Robertson.
 Centenary College: Curtis Parker.
 Colby College: M. J. Ryan.
 Colgate University: Andrew Kerr.
 College of the City of New York: F. A. Woll.
 Cornell University: H. Diederichs.
 Creighton University: A. A. Schabinger.
 Denison University: W. J. Livingston.
 Georgia School of Technology: W. A. Alexander.
 Gettysburg College: G. H. Hummel.
 Grinnell College: G. L. Duke, O. L. Rount.
 Harvard University: W. L. Bingham, H. W. Clark.
 Indiana University: E. C. Hayes.
 Iowa State College: T. N. Metcalf.
 Kansas State College: M. F. Ahearn, H. H. King, Carl Anderson, A. N. McMillin.
 Lafayette College: H. A. Lorenz, W. A. Loreky.
 Marquette University: C. M. Jennings, F. J. Murray.
 Miami University: G. L. Rider.
 Michigan Normal College: L. W. Olds.
 Michigan State College: L. L. Frimodig, R. H. Young.
 Northwestern University: R. E. Hanley, O. F. Long.
 Oberlin College: C. W. Savage.
 Ohio State University: F. R. Castleman, T. E. French, L. W. St. John, L. N. Snyder.
 Ohio Wesleyan University: G. E. Gauthier.
 Oregon State College: P. J. Schissler.
 Princeton University: J. E. Raycroft.
 Rice Institute: G. Johnson.
 Southern Methodist University: Ray Morrison.
 Springfield College: E. J. Hickox, J. L. Rothacher.
 Stanford University: A. R. Masters, W. B. Owens, T. A. Storey.
 Syracuse University: Tom Keene.
 Texas A. and M. College: F. G. Anderson, Madison Bell.
 U. S. Military Academy: Major P. B. Fleming, Lieut. T. A. Sims, Jr.
 U. S. Naval Academy: Lt. Com. H. E. Overesch.
 University of California: Eddie Beeson, C. N. Evans, T. M. Putnam.
 University of Chicago: H. O. Page, A. A. Stagg.
 University of Florida: D. W. Bachman, N. Higgins.
 University of Illinois: A. R. von Lehsten, S. C. Staley.
 University of Iowa: G. T. Bresnahan.
 University of Kansas: H. W. Hargiss.
 University of Michigan: R. W. Aigler.
 University of Minnesota: B. W. Bierman, S. W. Finger.
 University of Missouri: H. J. Huff.
 University of Nebraska: D. X. Bible, C. T. Black, R. G. Clapp, H. D. Gish, L. F. Klein, Edward Weir.
 University of New Hampshire: W. H. Cowell.
 University of North Carolina: R. A. Fetzer.
 University of Notre Dame: H. W. Anderson, J. C. Harper, Anthony Schreiner.

University of Oklahoma: B. G. Owen.
 University of Oregon: P. G. Callison, H. C. Howe, Hugh Rosson.
 University of Pennsylvania: Harvey Harman, R. T. McKenzie.
 University of Southern California: W. O. Hunter, H. C. Walker.
 University of Tennessee: L. R. Hester, S. W. Jones.
 University of Texas: Clyde Littlefield, W. L. Metzenbaum.
 University of Vermont: H. A. Prentiss.
 University of Virginia: C. R. Williams.
 University of Washington: E. F. Campbell, C. V. Kilgore, H. J. McElroy, James Phelan.
 University of Wisconsin: J. F. A. Pye.
 Vanderbilt University: A. B. Miles.
 Washington State College: A. L. Baker, J. L. Dyer, O. E. Hollingshead.
 Washington University: A. H. Sharpe.
 Wesleyan University: F. W. Nicolson.
 Western State Teachers College: H. M. Dunham, Towner Smith.
 Wittenberg College: P. B. Parker.
 Wooster College: L. C. Boles.
 Yale University: J. M. Cates, R. J. H. Kiphuth, M. A. Stevens, Adam Walsh.

2. VISITING DELEGATES AND VISITORS:

Badgley, G. K., State University of Montana.
 Blackwell, R. N., Dallas, Texas.
 Borleske, R. V., Whitman College, Wash.
 Brown, John, Jr., National Council Y. M. C. A., New York.
 Carter, E. L., Seguin, Texas.
 Clark, M. C., Yuma Union High School, Arizona.
 Cox, J. A., Oregon Normal School, Monmouth, Ore.
 Cunningham, Ashel, University of Redlands, Cal.
 Davis, H., State College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Jimmitt, L. J., South Park College, Texas.
 Dobson, F. M., University of Richmond, Va.
 Driver, W. L., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Elliot, R. G., State Teachers College, Pa.
 Grant, Harold, Missouri School of Mines.
 Griffith, J. L., Chicago, Ill.
 Honaker, L. S., Maryville College, Tenn.
 Hanner, J. F., Fresno State College, Cal.
 Herreid, W. B., San Diego State College, Cal.
 Herschede, F. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Horton, G. E., University of Idaho.
 Janssen, L. O., Sacramento High School, Cal.
 Jenne, E. I., Pacific University, Ore.
 Jones, S. G., University of Redlands, Cal.
 Keene, R. S., Salem, Ore.
 Kelly, J. D., De Paul University, Ill.
 Landreth, V. S., Whittier College, Cal.
 Le Fevre, L. F., St. Mary's College, Cal.
 Lenz, H. B., Stockton High School, Cal.
 Lewis, L. D., University of San Francisco, Cal.
 Lieb, Tom, Loyola University, Cal.
 McCandless, Lee, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.
 McGuinness, Charles, Marblehead High School, Mass.
 McKale, J. F., University of Arizona.
 Madigan, E. B., St. Mary's College, Cal.
 Marsh, H. E., University of Redlands, Cal.
 Meredith, Capt. E. K., West Coast Army Athletics.

Murphy, E. L., Columbia University, Ore.
 Newman, Wallace, Whittier College, Cal.
 Nicholson, J. A., University of Toledo, Ohio.
 Nixon, Eugene, Pomona College, Cal.
 Oakes, B. F., University of Montana.
 Oliver, G. A., Santa Ana High School, Cal.
 Olmsted, G. N., Winslow High School, Arizona
 Paullin, J. A., Sandusky High School, Ohio.
 Pecarovich, M. J., Gonzaga University, Wash.
 Picard, J. L., University of Arizona.
 Pipak, Joe, Occidental College, Cal.
 Powell, C. J., Murray A. and M. College, Okl.
 Ramsey, O. L., Southeastern College, Okl.
 Reeds, C. E., Central College, Okl.
 Russell, W. P., Pomona College, Cal.
 Schmidt, F. A., Texas Christian University.
 Schreiber, W. E., State University of Montana.
 Siler, W. G., Morristown High School, N. J.
 Skarstedt, Marcus, Whittier College, Cal.
 Smith, M. J., University of Santa Clara, Cal.
 Sorensen, R. W., California Institute of Technology
 Spaulding, W. H., University of California at Los Angeles
 Stewart, D. B., Sharon High School, Pa.
 Stock, G. E., National Council Y. M. C. A., New York
 Sturzenegger, A. J., University of California at Los Angeles.
 Thornton, W. D., South Side High School, Newark, N. J.
 Thrower, Robert, Maryville College, Tenn.
 Turner, J. M., Reagan High School, Houston, Texas.
 Walsh, C. F., St. Louis University, Mo.
 Welch, F. G., State Teachers College, Kans.
 Wilson, E. S., California Agricultural College.
 Wolfe, Larry, Oregon Teachers College.
 Woodford, A. O., Pomona College, Cal.
 Youngworth, Carl, Yankton College, S. Dak.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL
 CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
 LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
 DECEMBER 30, 1932

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1933

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Professor Charles W. Kennedy, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

PRESIDENT

Major J. L. Griffith, 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARY TREASURER

Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

COUNCIL

(In addition to the President and Secretary the following vice-presidents, *ex officio*.)

First District, Professor A. W. Marsh, Amherst College.
Second District, Dean R. L. Sackett, Penn. State College.
Third District, Professor W. C. Smith, Tulane University.
Fourth District, Professor O. F. Long, Northwestern University.
Fifth District, Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College.
Sixth District, Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas.
Seventh District, Professor H. L. Marshall, University of Utah.
Eighth District, Professor W. B. Owens, Stanford University.

Members at Large*

Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.
Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University.
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
Mr. Romeyn Berry, Cornell University.
President S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia.
Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri.
Professor W. R. La Porte, University of Southern California.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The president and secretary, *ex officio*
Dean R. L. Sackett Professor L. W. St. John Dr. J. E. Raycroft
Director W. J. Bingham Professor C. L. Brewer Mr. Romeyn Berry

* Elected by the Council

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1933

For football, basketball, and track rules the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of a committee indicate that the individual in question is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football Rules

H. W. Clark, Harvard University; A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; Nicholas Bawlfie, Cornell University; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania.

Advisory Committee: Thomas J. Dent, Dartmouth College; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; Burnam M. Dell, Princeton University; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University; C. S. Moll, Kansas State College.

Basket Ball Rules

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy, Editor; James A. Naismith, University of Kansas, Life Member; (1) G. K. Tebell, 3rd district; F. A. Schmidt, 6th district; (2) W. E. Meanwell, 4th district; E. L. Romney, 7th district; (3) H. H. Salmon, Jr., 2nd district; J. F. Bohler, 8th district; (4) W. McK. Barber, 1st district; Forrest C. Allen, 5th district.

Boxing Rules

Francis C. Grant, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Thomas Mills; James G. Driver, University of Virginia; Lieut. G. E. Galloway, U. S. Military Academy; Wm. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire; R. A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina; F. L. Kleeberger, University of California; Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College.

Fencing Rules

[Committee to be appointed later.]

Football Rules

Walter R. Okeson, Lehigh University, Chairman; W. S. Langford, 30 Maiden Lane, New York City, Secretary; A. A. Stagg, Life Member; (1) Ray Morrison, 6th district; W. O. Hunter, 8th district; (2) W. G. Crowell, 2nd district; C. Henry Smith, 7th district; (3) W. J. Bingham, 1st district; D. X. Bible, 5th

district; (4) H. J. Stegeman, 3rd district; F. H. Yost, 4th district.

Gymnastic Rules

Christopher Beling, 102 N. Mountain St., Montclair, N. J.; P. M. Clark, U. S. Naval Academy; D. L. Hoffer, University of Chicago; C. W. Graydon, Flushing, N. Y.

Advisory Committee: Roy Moore, New York University; E. G. Schroeder, University of Iowa; Harry Maloney, Stanford University.

Ice Hockey Rules

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College; J. Edward Lowrey, University of Michigan; H. O. Crisler, Princeton University; Louis F. Keller, University of Minnesota; Jos. Stubbs, Harvard University.

Advisory Committee: F. A. Haist, Cornell University; L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College; E. S. Bronson, Yale University; Rev. F. H. Sill, O.H.C., Kent School; C. R. Thompson, Eveleth, Minn.; Donald P. Sands, Boston, Mass. (President Eastern Officials Association).

Lacrosse Rules

L. J. Korns, Swarthmore College; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University; R. D. Root, Yale University; R. Van Orman, Johns Hopkins University; A. F. Voshell, Duke University.

Advisory Committee: J. B. Crenshaw, Georgia School of Technology; Capt. R. W. Schumann, U. S. Naval Academy; Lieut. Rex Chandler, U. S. Military Academy; John A. Davis, Stevens Institute.

Swimming Rules

F. W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; A. E. Eilers, Washington University (St. Louis); R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University; Matt Mann, University of Michigan.

Advisory Committee: R. B. Milter, Bowdoin College; Frank Wall, New York University; C. J. Alderson, University of Texas; E. McGillivray, University of Chicago; Rudolf Vogeler, University of Nebraska; A. H. Armstrong, Georgia School of Technology; Charles Welch, University of Utah; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University; Fred Cady, University of Southern California.

Track Rules

T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago; (1) R. A. Fetzer, 3rd district; Creed Haymond, 7th district; (2) K. L. Wilson, 4th district; Lawson Robertson, 2nd district; (3) H. J. Huff, 5th district; Dean Cromwell, 8th district; (4) Clyde Littlefield, 6th district; Harry Hillman, 1st district.

Wrestling Rules

R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska; J. A. Rockwell, Mass. Institute of Technology; C. P. Miles, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University; D. B. Swingle, Montana State College; D. B. Sinclair, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: C. J. Gallagher, Harvard University; Richard Barker, Cornell College; M. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College; Walter Franklin, University of Colorado; Major H. M. Read, Virginia Military Institute; Wm. Sheridan, Lehigh University; R. J. McLean, University of Texas; H. A. Stone, University of California.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

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Boston University, Boston, Mass., Daniel L. Marsh, D.D., President
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Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins, LL.D., President
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Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Karl T. Compton, Sc.D., President
Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., Hugh P. Baker, M.F., President
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Paul Dwight Moody, D.D., President
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United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., Capt. Harry G. Hamlet, U. S. C. G., Superintendent
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University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Guy W. Bailey, LL.D., President
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Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt.D., President

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Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., Monsignor B. J. Bradley, LL.D., President.
North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh, N. C., Eugene C. Brooks, Litt.D., LL.D., President.
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., Douglas H. Gordon, B.A., LL.B., President.
Tulane University, New Orleans, La., A. B. Dinwiddie, LL.D., President.
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N., Superintendent.
University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., John J. Tigert, D.C.L., LL.D., President.
University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., S. V. Sanford, President.
University of Maryland, College Park, Md., Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D., D. Agr., President.
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University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., H. A. Morgan, LL.D., President.
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Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Julian A. Burruss, Ph.D., President.

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Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Francis P. Gaines, Ph.D., Litt.D., President.

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DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., G. Bromley Oxnam, D.D., President.
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University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Lotus D. Coffman, Ph.D., President.
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. C. L. O'Donnell, Ph.D., President.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Glenn Frank, Litt.D., LL.D., President.
Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Dwight B. Waldo, LL.D., President.
Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, Charles F. Wishart, D.D., President.

Fifth District

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Harry M. Gage, LL.D., President.
Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., Rev. P. J. Mahan, President.
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, John S. Nollen, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Raymond M. Hughes, LL.D., President.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., F. D. Farrell, Agr.D., President.
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Walter A. Jessup, Ph.D., President.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., Ernest H. Lindley, Ph.D., Chancellor.
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Walter Williams, LL.D., President.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Edgar A. Burnett, Sc.D., Chancellor.
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., W. B. Bizzell, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
University of Wichita, Wichita, Kans., Harold W. Foght, Ph.D., President.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., G. R. Throop, Ph.D., Chancellor.

Sixth District

Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Patt M. Neff, LL.D., President.
Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, C. C. Selecman, D.D., President.
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, Thomas O. Walton, President.
University of Texas, Austin, Texas, H. Y. Benedict, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

Seventh District

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., George Norlin, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, George Thomas, Ph.D., President.

Eighth District

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., William J. Kerr, President.
Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Ray Lyman Wilbur, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland, Ph.D., President.
University of California, Berkeley, Cal., Robert G. Sproul, LL.D., President.
University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., Arnold B. Hall, J. D., President.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., M. Lyle Spencer, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

ALLIED MEMBERS

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:
University of Colorado
Colorado State School of Mines
Colorado College
University of Denver
Brigham Young University
University of Utah

Utah Agricultural College
Colorado Agricultural College
Colorado State Teachers College
Western State Teachers College
Montana State College
University of Wyoming

The Kansas College Athletic Association, comprising:
Bethany College
St. Mary's College
Baker University

Ottawa University
McPherson College
Kansas Wesleyan University

The Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:
Oregon Agricultural College
College of Idaho
College of Puget Sound
Whitman College

Willamette University
Pacific University
Linfield College

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:
Bluefield State Teachers College
Hampton Institute
Howard University
Lincoln University
Morgan College
North Carolina A. & T. College
North Carolina State College

St. Paul Normal and Industrial School
Shaw University
Johnson C. Smith University
Virginia State College
Virginia Union University

The Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:
College of Emporia
Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia
Fort Hays Kansas State Teachers College

Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Municipal University of Wichita
Southwestern College
Washburn College

Indiana Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:
Ball State Teachers College
Butler University
Central Normal College
Concordia College
DePauw University
Earlham College
Evansville College
Franklin College
Hanover College
Huntington College
Indiana Central College

Indiana State Teachers College
Indiana University
Manchester College
Normal College, A. G. U.
Oakland City College
Purdue University
Rose Polytechnic Institute
University of Notre Dame
Valparaiso University
Vincennes University
Wabash College

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:
California Institute of Technology
Occidental College
Pomona College
La Verne College

San Diego State Teachers College
University of Redlands
Whittier College
Santa Barbara State Teachers College

The Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Carleton College	Lawrence College
Coe College	Monmouth College
Cornell College	Ripon College
Hamline University	

The Michigan Collegiate Conference, comprising:

Central State Normal School	College of the City of Detroit
Michigan State Normal College	Western State Normal School

The Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Butler University	University of Missouri
Iowa State College	University of Nebraska
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Oklahoma
University of Kansas	

The Ohio College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baldwin-Wallace College	Mount Union College
Capital University	Muskingum College
Case School of Applied Science	Oberlin College
College of Wooster	Ohio Northern University
Heidelberg University	Ohio State University
Hiram College	Otterbein College
Kenyon College	University of Dayton
Marietta College	Western Reserve University

The Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bucknell University	Muhlenberg College
Columbia University	New York University
University of Delaware	University of Pennsylvania
Drexel Institute	Pennsylvania Military College
Franklin and Marshall College	Princeton University
Gettysburg College	Rutgers University
Haverford College	Stevens Institute
Johns Hopkins University	Susquehanna University
Juniata College	Ursinus College
Lebanon Valley College	Washington College
Lehigh University	

The Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

The Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bridgewater College	Randolph-Macon College
Emory and Henry College	Roanoke College
Hampden-Sydney College	University of Richmond
Lynchburg College	William and Mary College

The Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los
University of California	Angeles
University of Idaho	

The Southern Conference, comprising:

Clemson College	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of Virginia
University of Maryland	Virginia Military Institute
North Carolina State College	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
University of North Carolina	Washington and Lee University

The Southeastern Conference, comprising:

University of Alabama	Mississippi A. & M. College
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of Mississippi
University of Florida	University of the South
Georgia School of Technology	University of Tennessee
University of Georgia	Tulane University
University of Kentucky	Vanderbilt University
Louisiana State University	

The Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	Oklahoma A. & M. College
Drake University	Washington University
Grinnell College	

The Texas Athletic Conference, comprising:

Austin College	Simmons University
Howard Payne College	Southwestern University
St. Edwards University	Trinity University

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.
Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Rochester Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y.
University School, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS AT THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION

I. FROM MEMBER INSTITUTIONS:

Amherst College: Dean C. Scott Porter, Professor A. W. Marsh, Professor A. G. Wheeler, Professor L. P. Jordan.
Bates College: Professor Oliver F. Cutts.
Boston College: Mr. John P. Curley.
Boston University: Dr. John M. Harmon, Professor Charles D. Giauque, Mr. George V. Brown.
Bowdoin College: Professor Roland H. Cobb.
Brown University: Dean Samuel T. Arnold, Professor Fred W. Marvel, Professor L. E. Swain, Mr. R. K. Cole.
Carnegie Institute of Technology: Mr. Clarence Overend.
Clarkson College: Mr. Peter G. Dwyer.
Clemson College: Dr. L. W. Milford.
Colgate University: Professor W. A. Reid.
College of the City of New York: Professor Walter Williamson, Dr. George E. Goss, Mr. H. J. Parker.
College of Wooster: Professor L. C. Boles.
Columbia University: Dr. E. S. Elliott, Dr. W. L. Hughes, Mr. Hyman Schwartz, Mr. Raymond J. Novotny.
Cornell University: Mr. Romeyn Berry.
Dartmouth College: Professor Harry R. Heneage, Professor Robert J. Delahanty.
DePauw University: Professor Lloyd Messersmith.
Dickinson College: Professor F. E. Craver, Professor J. H. McCormick.
Duke University: Director Carl M. Vogles.
Fordham University: Rev. Charles J. Deane, Mr. John F. Coffey.
Georgetown University: Mr. H. G. Murphy.
Gettysburg College: Professor C. E. Bilheimer.
Hamilton College: Professor T. H. Ristine, Mr. A. R. Winters, Mr. Max A. Weber, Mr. J. M. Gelas.
Harvard University: Director W. J. Bingham, Mr. Henry W. Clark.
Haverford College: Dean H. Tatnall Brown, Jr., Dean Archibald Mac Intosh, Mr. Arlington Evans.
Hobart College: Mr. Francis L. Kraus.
Indiana University: Professor Z. G. Clevenger.
International Y. M. C. A. College: President Lawrence L. Doggett, Professor G. B. Atleck, Professor L. J. Judd, Mr. H. S. DeGroat, Professor Edward J. Hickox, Professor J. L. Rothacker, Mr. George R. Draper, Mr. J. Stuart Wickens.
Iowa State College: Professor T. N. Metcalf, Professor George F. Vunker.
John B. Stetson University: President Lincoln Hulley.
Lafayette College: Dr. H. A. Lorenz.
Lehigh University: President C. R. Richards, Professor H. R. Reiter.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Dr. John A. Rockwell.
Massachusetts State College: Professor M. H. Tauhe.
Miami University: Professor George L. Rider, Mr. Frank Wilson.
Michigan State College: Dean R. C. Huston, Dr. R. M. Olin, Professor Ralph H. Young, Mr. L. L. Frimodig.
Michigan State Normal College: Mr. J. H. McCulloch.
Mount St. Mary's College: Professor M. J. Thompson.
New York University: Professor Philip O. Badger, Mr. Albert B. Nixon, Mr. T. A. Distler, Mr. Louis C. Schroeder.

Northwestern University: Professor O. F. Long, Director K. L. Wilson.
Oberlin College: Dr. C. W. Savage, Dr. R. W. Bradshaw.
Ohio University: Professor O. C. Bird.
Ohio State University: Professor Thomas E. French, Professor L. W. St. John, Mr. Wesley Fesler.
Ohio Wesleyan University: Professor W. C. Freeman.
Pennsylvania Military College: Mr. C. L. Conner.
Pennsylvania State College: Dean R. L. Sackett, Director Hugo Bezdek.
Princeton University: Professor C. W. Kennedy, Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Professor Thurston J. Davies, Mr. Asa S. Bushnell.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Professor Paul S. Graham.
Rhode Island State College: President R. G. Bressler, Professor M. H. Tyler, Professor Frank W. Keaney.
Rice Institute: Dr. Harry A. Scott.
Rutgers University: Professor George E. Little.
Stevens Institute: Director John A. Davis.
Susquehanna University: Director Luther D. Grossman.
Swarthmore College: Dr. Samuel C. Palmer, Mr. Charles C. Miller, Mr. Vincent B. Schneider, Mr. Robert H. Dunn, Mr. George R. Pfann, Mr. James Kelly, Mr. A. M. Barron.
Syracuse University: Mr. George B. Thurston, Mr. T. F. Keane, Professor W. J. Davison.
Trinity College: Director Ray Oosting.
Tufts College: Professor W. S. Yeager.
Tulane University: Professor Wilbur C. Smith.
Union College: Professor J. H. Wittner.
U. S. Coast Guard Academy: Commander B. C. Thorn, Lieut. John S. Merriman, Jr.
U. S. Military Academy: Colonel Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Colonel R. G. Alexander, Lt. Colonel C. L. Fenton, Mr. James E. McInerney.
U. S. Naval Academy: Captain J. W. Wilcox, Lieut. Commander H. E. Overesch, Lieut. Commander J. L. Hall, Jr., Mr. E. E. Miller.
University of Buffalo: Dr. Charles H. Keene.
University of Chicago: Professor H. O. Page.
University of Cincinnati: Director D. M. King.
University of Delaware: Professor J. Fenton Dougherty, Mr. G. P. Doherty, Jr.
University of Georgia: President S. V. Sanford, Dean H. J. Stegeman.
University of Illinois: Mr. S. C. Staley, Mr. A. R. vonLehsten.
University of Maine: Professor T. S. Curtis.
University of Maryland: Professor C. L. Mackert.
University of Michigan: Director F. H. Yost.
University of Missouri: Professor C. L. Brewer.
University of New Hampshire: Professor W. H. Cowell.
University of North Carolina: Director R. A. Fetzer.
University of Notre Dame: Mr. Jesse C. Harper.
University of Pennsylvania: Dean E. LeRoy Mercer, Professor Frederick W. Luehring, Mr. Roland C. Ritchie.
University of Pittsburgh: Professor Carl Olson.
University of Rochester: Professor Edwin Fauer, Professor L. A. Alexander, Professor Walter Campbell.
University of Tennessee: Mr. P. B. Parker.
University of Utah: Dr. H. L. Marshall.
University of Vermont: Professor H. A. Prentiss.
Vanderbilt University: Dr. L. C. Glenn.
Villanova College: Mr. Harry H. Stuhldreher, Mr. Alexander G. Severance.
Wake Forest College: Director Pat Miller.
Washington University: Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Mr. Arthur E. Eilers, Mr. James D. Conzelman.

Wesleyan University: Dr. Edgar Fauver, Professor H. G. McCurdy.
West Virginia University: Mr. H. A. Stansbury, Mr. A. E. Neale.
Williams College: Professor Charles L. Graham, Professor G. N. Messer.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Professor P. R. Carpenter, Mr. Ivan
E. Bigler.
Yale University: Mr. H. F. Woodcock, Mr. R. J. H. Kiphuth.

II. REPRESENTATIVES OF CONFERENCES:

Missouri Valley Conference: Professor A. E. Eilers.
Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor Cleveland Loper.
Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Mr. J. F. Whitehead
Midwest Conference: Director M. J. Diebold.
Kansas College Athletic Conference: Professor J. H. Fries.
Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference: Dr. H. L. Marshall, Mr. Roy M.
Carson.
Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference: Dr. J. A. Davis.
Ohio Athletic Conference: Professor C. W. Savage.
Western Conference: Major J. L. Griffith, Professor O. F. Long.
Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Professor H. H.
King.

III. DELEGATES AND VISITORS FROM ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:

Phillips Academy: Dr. P. S. Page, Mr. Oswald Tower.
Lawrenceville School: Mr. Lory Prentiss, Mr. C. H. Neubauer, Mr.
Joseph A. Griller.

IV. INDIVIDUALS:

Mr. Thurston Adams, Rye Country Day School, Rye, N. Y.
Dr. John Brown, Jr., National Council Y. M. C. A., New York City.
Registrar Roy M. Carson, Colorado State Teachers College
President J. W. Crofoot, Milton College, Wisconsin.
Mr. J. M. Hartley, Germantown Academy, Germantown, Pa.
Mr. Roy M. Hawley, Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.
Mr. Burton A. Ingwesser, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
Director E. S. Liston, Baker University, Baldwin City, Kans.
Mr. J. Arthur Magnuson, Public Schools, Bayonne, N. J.
Professor E. E. Mylin, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.
Mr. Harry Nelson, New York City.
Mr. Harold P. Ofstic, Mt. Carmel High School, Chicago, Ill.
Professor R. J. O'Neil, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Frank L. Oktavec, College of the City of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.
Professor W. T. Osborne, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia,
Canada.
Mr. L. R. Palmer, National Safety Council, New York City.
General Palmer E. Pierce, Honorary President.
Mr. Chester M. Pittser, New York City.
Professor A. W. Risley, New York State College for Teachers, Albany,
N. Y.
Captain Carl B. Searing, Sportsmans Mutual Assurance Co., Washington,
D. C.
Mr. Udell H. Stallings, New York City.
Mr. Willard B. Stone, Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio
Professor G. F. Thistlethwaite, Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

DECEMBER 30, 1932

MORNING SESSION

The Convention was called to order at 10:30 A. M., President Kennedy in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, due to illness, Dr. Edgar Fauver, of Wesleyan University, was appointed Secretary *pro tempore*.

The minutes of the session of December, 1931, and of the special convention of July, 1932, having been printed and distributed to the members, the reading of them was dispensed with.

The chair appointed as a committee on credentials Dr. Edgar Fauver, Prof. L. W. St. John, and Dr. C. W. Savage.

The addresses announced on the programme were then delivered except that of Mr. Stagg, absent on account of illness. Colonel Richardson, of the U. S. Military Academy, spoke in place of General Connor, who was unable to be present. The addresses will be found in full on pages 79-112.

An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation, on behalf of the Association, by General Pierce to Mr. Stagg of an inscribed gold foot-ball, and to the retiring president Dr. Kennedy, by Mr. Romeyn Berry, of a silver plaque, also suitably inscribed. The addresses of presentation follow.

Presentation of Gold Football to Mr. Stagg, in his absence, by General Pierce

I had hoped very much that Mr. Stagg would be able to be present with us in order that we might fittingly express to him personally our feelings of appreciation of the great service he has rendered, not only to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, but also to the country during his forty-eight years of service in an educational field that was unique when he began, but that we now, perhaps, take too much as a matter of course.

I sat beside him two nights ago during a very enjoyable dinner given by the Coaches' Association, and wondered at the profound influence he has had throughout our great country. Incidentally, Mr. Stagg blamed another great educator in the athletic and physical education field for his present incapacity. "I came from Chicago on a train with Fielding Yost", he said; "that fellow smoked such poor cigars it affected my throat." Since he isn't

with us today, I don't know but that Mr. Yost should be called upon to make the speech in reply to the recognition of his services which we are about to give!

It is difficult to describe satisfactorily the services of Alonzo Stagg, and difficult to present, in the few minutes I have, a record of his career that will indicate adequately why we are attempting to memorialize his services today. He is seventy years old, and yet thinks it will be a shame if he cannot continue to serve the youth of the land. It is a remarkable thing, isn't it, that, instead of being willing to retire on an ample allowance, rendering such service as possible to his old university, he insists on continuing as a teacher of the youth of the land! He says he would rather go out to some little high school and be in contact with the boys and girls and influence their careers as he has been doing with other boys and girls during the past forty-eight years, than retire with a large pension.

Mr. Stagg was a member of the original Football Committee that amalgamated with the committee appointed by this Association in 1905. He has served brilliantly, conscientiously, and efficiently ever since that time in carrying out the purposes outlined by this Association for the guidance of that first committee, namely, to secure an open game, the elimination of rough and brutal play, definite and precise rules of play, and an organization that would control and make proficient officiating in football games. I think you will all agree with me that they have been accomplished.

In Track and Field, he has served this Association very satisfactorily. From the beginning he has been the chairman of the committee that has had charge of the National Collegiate Athletic games inaugurated about fifteen years ago. I feel competent to say that, through the annual gathering in Chicago of the representatives of colleges in track and field and sports, and the democratic way in which he has handled the games, the standards of play and of conduct have been very materially raised.

Some of you, perhaps, do not know that he has also been a great and good factor in the high school athletic field as well, having conducted for many years competitive games for Chicago and adjacent regions.

I might go on and take a great deal of time in describing the services that this fine fellow has rendered us and the Nation. I think his success is due chiefly to the character of the "Old Man", as he is affectionately called,—to his simplicity, his honesty, his singleness of purpose as an educator in the truest sense of the word. I wish I could speak with the eloquence of Professor Phelps at the dinner referred to in dwelling on that feature of his service. It was remarkable to hear a college professor state that the real teaching of young men,—the most efficient teaching,—was on the play fields and not in the class room. I don't know whether we would all agree with that, but

it was a really striking testimonial to Mr. Stagg and to his life work.

I think it was a very happy thought of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to memorialize Mr. Stagg's services by presenting to him a golden football—not symbolic simply of his service to football, although those services have been great, but of his service to the youth of the United States and to the Nation itself, in upholding high ideals, not only of sport but of life as well. Our young friend, Mr. Fesler, epitomized this today by saying, "*he is a teacher of youth*".

All our feelings towards this associate of many years are tersely expressed in the following words that are inscribed on this golden football:

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association to Amos Alonzo Stagg, in recognition of forty-eight years of service in exemplifying the ideals and technique of amateur athletics. Resourceful thinker; inspiring teacher; molder of men."

Presentation of a Silver Plaque to President Kennedy

MR. ROMEYN BERRY: Mr. President, I am intruding on this platform and before the Convention, for reasons that will soon become apparent. I appear pursuant to the high command of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. As practically all of you know, this afternoon Dr. Kennedy will have finished three terms as president of this Association. The Nominating Committee wished him to continue, to accept another nomination and election, but he has declined for reasons which we all know are sufficient.

Dr. Kennedy is not a physical educator by profession; he is not an athletic administrator by profession; he is a scholar and teacher, and in that line his ambitions have always lain. Ten years ago, he was dragooned or impressed into the athletic guidance of Princeton, and more latterly, into the leadership of this organization at a very difficult time in its history. He is a Professor of English at Princeton, specializing in the field of Old English. Year after year he has been forced away from the line in which his ambitions have been directed and forced to use his great gifts for the benefit of American sport. Now he feels that he has served his time and ought to be permitted to go back to his own profession, but with the idea that this Association in American sport will always have the advantage of his wide counsel and deep sympathy.

This Association has been fortunate to have, through the organization period and early days of its existence, the leadership of General Pierce. During an important time, when the General was out of the country, it had the sweetness and wisdom and charming personality of Dean Briggs, of Harvard, and in the last

few years it has had the great advantage of the wise leadership of a man who was an intercollegiate champion, who is a poet, a scholar, and who is, also, an adroit and generous administrator; if I may use the word with qualification, a politician, in the sense of a man who can respect and admit kindly the opinion of a person who opposes him, and who can provide for that opinion in the provisions he makes for the direction of his organization.

At this time, pursuant to the direction of the Council, I have the pleasure and honor of giving to Dr. Kennedy, before he leaves us, this tangible thing which does nothing more than represent to him for all time the gratitude, the admiration, the respect, and, if I may say so, the deep and abiding affection of all persons who have had the honor and pleasure of serving with him and under him in this organization and in American sport everywhere.

The inscription on the trophy reads as follows: "The National Collegiate Athletic Association to Charles William Kennedy President 1930, 1931, 1932. For distinguished service as administrator and promoter of co-operative relations with other organizations. Clear in thought, forceful in argument, eloquent advocate of amateur ideals."

Response of Dr. Kennedy

Mr. Berry, Gentlemen of the Association: I don't know how to thank you for this, which will always be to me a symbol and a memory of years of happy friendship and happy service with you. In a certain sense, while I was drafted ten years ago into a field that I had not contemplated when I entered the academic profession, that drafting could hardly be described as "dragooning" or "impressment", from the point of view of my own feeling about it. They have been happy years because of the faith that I have had, and which has been so eloquently expressed from the undergraduate point of view this morning by Mr. Fesler, that any of us who have to do in whatever capacity with this great force of amateur sport in the life of American youth, have to do with something so important that we can only be grateful to have, in the printed word of our records today, that eloquent and distinguished definition of it given by Colonel Breckinridge. It goes deeper than college life, it goes deeper than a mere integration with other academic purposes. It touches, as the undergraduates themselves and as their parents know, the springs of manhood from which will flow that strength, that idealism, that courage, that vision on which, and on which alone, the enduring life and happiness and freedom of our country can be built.

To have been in intimate touch with that force and to feel the thrill of it, to have had the pleasure of working with all of you in so many different capacities of administrative guidance, and to have as your peculiar charge and your great responsibility the direction of this force, has been a privilege.

I am not stepping out of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. I am going to look forward to the privilege of joining my friend, General Pierce, on the sidelines at the meetings and the deliberations of this Association, I hope, for many years to come. Whatever I shall be doing in a professional way, I shall never be less conscious than I have been or am today of the importance of the service that this Association renders to the life of American youth.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. Gustavus Kirby addressed the Association on the subject of the use of the metric system for collegiate records. The matter was referred to the committee on Field and Track Rules for consultation and report at a later meeting.

Voted to approve a recommendation of the Council that the name of the late E. K. Hall be added to those of other famous athletes now inscribed in the Sports Bay of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

The report of the treasurer, audited by Dr. Edgar Fauver, was presented and accepted, showing a balance on hand of \$6,840.16. The account appears in detail on pages 113-117.

Two recommendations of the Council were approved: (1) that a special committee be appointed to study athletic injuries; (2) that a standing committee be appointed on the Olympic Games, especially regarding the financing of them.

Dr. Kennedy and Mr. St. John reported for two committees, respectively: (1) on the Federal admissions tax; (2) on relations with the High School Federation in the matter of representation on rules committees.

The Association adopted a resolution of regret and sympathy for the secretary, kept from the meeting by illness.

The secretary was requested to call the attention of the chairmen of the various rules committees to the necessity of keeping expenses as low as possible, and to request them to send him before adoption a copy of their budgets for the coming year.

The report of the committee on rules committees was adopted, including the abolition of the committees on baseball and on volleyball, and the organization of a committee on fencing. The committees appointed for 1933 are listed on pages 3-5.

The committee to nominate officers made the following report, which was accepted and adopted.

Your committee was faced some time ago with decisive and final word from President Kennedy that his personal affairs would not permit him to serve again as president. Your committee feels that the leadership of President Kennedy, during his three years in that office, has been so efficient, his judgment so

wise, and his tolerant views so valuable, that this Association must not be without his counsel and advice in years to come. Your nominating committee therefore respectfully recommends and moves the election of Dr. Charles W. Kennedy as honorary president of this Association in appreciation of his services.

The names of the officers elected for 1933 may be found on page 2 of these Proceedings.

FRANK W. NICOLSON,
Secretary.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

PROFESSOR A. W. MARSH, AMHERST COLLEGE

Athletics among the New England Colleges have been carried on quite normally during the past year. Due largely to the reduced income from the intercollegiate games several colleges have been forced to eliminate some minor sports and reduce schedules. For the coming year nearly half of the colleges of New England will reduce expenses, either by dropping some sports or reducing equipment and number of contests. In practically every case, however, there is a corresponding increase in intramural activity. Thus the hard times have forced the colleges to recognize that more men may enjoy the benefits of participation in games and sports for less money under an intramural program than through the expensive intercollegiate sports. Several colleges, moreover, are feeling the effects of the expansion following the prosperous years. Some of the smaller colleges which had merged their athletic income with the college funds and have been functioning on a fixed budget as a department of the college, with less dependence on gate receipts, have suffered less at this time. In spite of the reduced income from gate receipts very few colleges have reduced the physical education or coaching staff. This is due largely to the fact that many of these men are regular members of the department of physical education and college faculties; they are now able to devote more time to the great mass of students who have been receiving far too little attention.

The tendency is growing toward appointing full time coaches and teachers of physical education as regular members of the faculty. Half of the colleges of New England now select all of their coaches as full time members of the department of physical education or other departments and as regular members of the faculty. Four-fifths of the colleges have expressed themselves as favoring such a policy.

This last year has seen very few new organizations or leagues or new regulations governing intercollegiate sport. The New England College Conference is attempting to improve the methods of selecting officials for several different sports.

Boston University has continued its experiment with the control of athletic contests during the time of the games by the players themselves through the captain. This is reported as becoming a tradition. Then, also, the management of intercol-

legiate and intramural sports has been placed largely in the hands of the undergraduates. This plan has been in effect for some time at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the undergraduates have more responsibility for the management of their activities than at almost any other college. The colleges in New England represent a great diversity of organization, and display notable individual characteristics as a result of a natural growth over a long period of time. This attitude prevents the formation of any general conference with uniform regulations. However, individual experimentation may result in the selection of a form of procedure which will be valuable for many other colleges.

SECOND DISTRICT

DEAN R. L. SACKETT, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Athletic Standards

A distinct improvement has been made in the Second District in the ethics of intercollegiate athletics. The number of institutions offering subsidies in any form with the tacit approval of the institution is reduced, and further elimination is under way, so that in one or two years the obligations entered into should have been met and teams will be on a fairer basis of competition.

A few preparatory schools are charged by coaches with a tendency to perpetuate subsidies in their ranks and to commercialize sport. This is probably not all rumor.

There is a noticeable tendency to schedule neighboring institutions rather than to emphasize intersectional contests or championships. The development of this spirit should and does lead to closer personal relations between coaches and faculty representatives, a better understanding of common problems, and candid discussion of them.

At the time of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Boxing Meet, fourteen faculty athletic officials met at Penn State April 9 on my invitation. The following institutions were represented:

Dean LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania
Dr. Herman Diederichs, Cornell University
H. L. Goodman, Cornell University
D. L. Reeves, Lafayette College
Mr. Youmans, Temple University
Professor M. E. Musser, Bucknell University
Professor P. O. Badger, New York University
Professor Nixon, New York University
H. A. Stansbury, West Virginia University
L. D. Grossman, Susquehanna University

Mr. Henry, Washington and Jefferson
Major Philip B. Fleming, U. S. Military Academy
Director Bezdek and myself from Penn State
A. R. Warnock, Dean of Men at Penn State,
and two or three others who came in after the meeting had
started and whose names I do not have.

The first subject to be taken up by the conference was the bill proposing a tax on admissions to college athletic events. Appeals had been sent by representatives in the Second District on our suggestion.

The subject of athletic scholarships and subsidies for athletes occupied considerable attention, and was perhaps looked upon as the most important item considered. The principal question was: "How far should the institution go in investigating the support of a student who is being provided with funds by an alumnus?" It was generally agreed that the sources of, and reasons for, the support should be looked into, and good judgment used in deciding whether the reasons were such, and the conditions such, that the institution might approve the participation in athletics of a student so supported.

The subject which Dr. Kennedy suggested of the control of sportsmanship in the bleachers was also considered at length. It was emphasized that the attitude had been much improved in the course of the last fifteen or twenty years. Officials should exercise authority to control booing and cheering during boxing bouts. The institution should help to create respect for the decisions of officials. Young coaches can assist by defending official decisions rather than depending on complaint as an alibi.

It was suggested that students and cheer leaders should be appealed to, and editorials in the college papers should be used to help to raise student ethics, although it was generally agreed that it was the outsider who was responsible for most of the unsportsmanlike booing and coaching. It was also suggested that we should appeal to the high schools of our various communities in this matter. This is evidently important because of the extraordinary increase in high school participation in athletics.

The subject of reasonable scholarship requirements for participation in intercollegiate athletics was discussed. The various standards of different institutions were described and compared, with no idea of setting up a particular yardstick by which to measure scholastic requirements. On the whole, those present seemed to agree that the standards were reasonable and were fairly enforced.

The meeting was particularly satisfactory because of the intimate and candid discussions of various problems as they are bound to crop up in different sections of the Association.

The meeting adjourned after moving to have another conference next spring.

Olympic Funds

In order to systematize the solicitation of funds for the tenth Olympiad, a committee was formed which represented different geographical sections of the Second District. I desire to commend the efforts of the committee and the wholehearted response of the institutions in the Second District. At the last report this district had turned in the largest amount of funds of any.

Intramural Sports

Intramural sports continue their development in the Second District. They not only furnish a means for physical exercise and organized sports training, but also are increasing in their interest as contests between different groups. It has been found desirable to examine the rules and modify them in order to prevent injuries. This subject should receive consideration in view of the particular purposes in mind in the development of intramural games. Since training is not stressed to the same extent as in intercollegiate sports, and teams are not yet as well organized, and probably cannot be even under the best conditions, it seems desirable to study the rules, especially those governing any form of football, in order that the probability of injuries may be reduced to a minimum.

Finances

While there has been a further decrease in attendance at football games, institutions as a rule have budgeted their expenditures according to a prospective reduced income and are managing their sports enterprises with judgment. A few are eliminating certain so-called minor sports, but the indications are that the majority will economize all along the line rather than emphasize a few by omitting the rest.

THIRD DISTRICT

PRESIDENT S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

The depression, so far as gate receipts are concerned, has played its part in this district just as it has in many other districts. The attractive games have drawn as large crowds as in other years. Perhaps the depression has not played so great a part as many of us have thought so far as it relates to attendance; perhaps the public has changed its attitude towards football games to the extent that it now prefers to see the picturesque game played week after week rather than the football game of Alma Mater. Good roads, and quick transportation, make it possible for lovers of football to travel many miles on Saturday after Saturday to the game of their choice. No doubt these

factors have been elements that we must take into consideration in the future. These, at least, explain the large crowds that continue to attend the outstanding games from week to week. The public pays its price,—the public therefore takes its choice. It is also quite evident that in games where there is traditional rivalry large crowds continue to attend. It seems to me, therefore, that there is no lack of interest in football contests, but lack of interest only in those games where the contenders are of mediocre ability; and yet these draw good crowds, if teams of greater prowess are not contending in the immediate territory. It is only natural that the non-collegiate public should select the contest with the greatest thrill and interest. As long as the price of the ticket remains the same for the colorful as it does for the colorless game, the non-collegiate element will choose the colorful game. This is inevitable under present financial conditions. Perhaps it will not be so noticeable when the country returns to normalcy. The spectacular is the order of the day. That is one of the outstanding characteristics of the American people—no matter what the event may be. That was clearly demonstrated in the Olympic Games last June. Depression played no important part in that historic classic, nor did depression play any part in the contests between the football teams of Brown and Colgate, of Southern California and Notre Dame, or of the Army and the Navy. In football the prize crowd of the year was the 104,000 people at the Southern California-Notre Dame game. That would have been a monster crowd in any period. Under present conditions it was positively miraculous.

With a decline in football gate receipts comes a falling off in the program heretofore maintained and supported in intramural athletics and minor sports. Very few institutions in the third district have any funds whatever, other than those derived from the gate receipts of football games, with which to carry forward a program of intramural athletics or a program of minor sports. It is therefore evident that the program so far as it relates to physical education or to sports, intercollegiate or intramural, will suffer wherever there has been a decrease in gate receipts from football. It is certain that all institutions in the Third District will make the necessary sacrifices to continue a complete program of physical education and intramural sports. Unless gate receipts at football games increase, or unless provision is made by the legislatures (and this is extremely doubtful during this period of financial distress), then it will be impossible to continue an athletic program commensurate with the wishes of those who desire interest in football games reduced to a minimum. Perhaps some genius may yet arise in the Third District to devise ways and means whereby intramural sports may be fostered without gate receipts from the most interesting and most spectacular of all college sports—intercollegiate football.

The most important athletic conference in many respects in the Third District has been the Southern Conference, a conference of twenty-three institutions principally state supported,—a conference extending from Maryland to Louisiana. Whether this conference is too large is a debatable question. It is true that it covers a large territory, but it is a conference of institutions, scholastically and athletically related. To me it has always seemed that so long as a conference is composed of similar institutions, athletically and scholastically related, it is organized on the proper basis. Perhaps the ideal conference is one organized on the basis of territory, of size, of traditional rivalry, and like factors. In a certain sense that is the ideal. After all, conferences should be so organized as to make possible uniform rules and regulations from coast to coast. I have always thought that the National Collegiate Athletic Association should some day promulgate uniform rules and regulations. That to me has seemed to be one of its chief duties. I think Dean Carpenter expressed my conception of one of the primary functions of this great national organization: "I urge that this Association accept as its logical duty the job of serving as a central clearing house, or League of Nations, if you please, through which we may establish the fullest unanimity in ideals, procedure, and regulations throughout our many local athletic conferences." I suppose that the question as to whether the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall remain an advisory body or regulatory body will be a debatable one for some years.

The Southern Conference organized in 1921 has been a tremendous factor for good, in spite of the many criticisms hurled at it by well meaning sports writers and others on the outside, jealous of its importance and influence. It has had its difficult problems; it has made its blunders; it has aroused enemies; it has nevertheless been the dominant influence for the control of athletics on a sane basis. It has won the admiration of the friends of clean athletic sports and high ideals of sportsmanship. It has had its faults and its weaknesses. What institution has not?

At the annual meeting of the Southern Conference in Knoxville on December 9 and 10, the Southern Conference became two distinct organizations, the upper and lower divisions; the upper division comprising the institutions in the states of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland—ten institutions—hereafter to be known as the Southern Conference; and the institutions in the lower division, comprising those in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee—thirteen institutions, to be known as the Southeastern Conference. To many this division is unwise; it is the result of immature thought and restlessness; it is the spirit of the age; a discontented few determined on having something different from the past.

There are however, those who for some years have honestly believed that greater results could be obtained by two compact bodies, particularly from the viewpoint of the administration of intercollegiate athletics. This view prevailed, hence the two conferences, the Southern Conference of ten institutions, and the Southeastern Conference of thirteen institutions. In this division, made *solely* on geographical lines, it was agreed that the new conference would operate for the present under the constitution and by-laws of the original organization. It was further agreed that both organizations would continue athletic relations, and that both organizations would at all times strive to promote amicable relations between the two bodies. The Southern Conference elected as its president C. P. Miles, Director of Athletics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the Southeastern Conference elected as its president Dr. Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky.

The Southern Conference will meet in Richmond in January to perfect its organization, and the Southeastern Conference will meet in Atlanta the last of February for the same purpose. The Southeastern Conference, operating under the constitution and by-laws of the original Southern Conference, indicated that it might depart from the traditions of the old conference in one particular, namely, that it would put the responsibility for the conduct and control of athletics directly upon the presidents of the institutions concerned. Whether such a policy will result beneficially will be watched with interest. There is no harm in trying such an experiment.

There are institutions in the upper division and in the lower division which desire only one conference, yet it is gratifying to report that, the division having been made on solely geographical lines, no ill feelings prevailed at the annual meeting. The meetings in Richmond and Atlanta will determine the future of the two bodies, whether there shall be two conferences or one conference.

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, one of the oldest athletic associations in this district, composed of a large number of excellent institutions, is having the same problem as the Southern Conference, i. e., division into smaller conferences. What the result will be is not yet certain.

So far as I can learn all the other athletic conferences in this district have had a successful and a pleasant year, and no problems of division seem to have arisen.

Irregularities have occurred during this year in certain institutions in this district. These have been handled with firmness. Unfortunately these irregularities have been greatly magnified in the press and by street gossip. That irregularities should occur is indeed unfortunate; that they should be magnified, or given undue prominence, will always bring intercollegiate athletics into an unfavorable limelight. That they were handled in a drastic

manner by the properly constituted authorities speaks well for the athletic conferences charged with the enforcement of athletic rules and regulations.

In this district football continues to be the outstanding inter-collegiate attraction with the general public. This does not mean that undue emphasis has been given to football. The Southern Conference since 1921 has sponsored championships in basketball, cross country, tennis, golf, boxing, swimming, and both indoor and outdoor track. In addition to these established championships, there have been informal leagues in baseball, and quite a number of teams within the Conference have built up schedules in polo, wrestling, and lacrosse. The continuance of the established championships by both of the major conferences in the South, with the possibility of the winners meeting for Southern championships, will go a long way toward keeping these major and minor sports alive, and seems to me to be conclusive evidence that as much emphasis has been and is being placed upon these college sports as upon intercollegiate football.

Baseball, once the most popular of college sports in the South, is now practically dead, so far as the interest of students and the public is concerned. Several major institutions have either dropped it from their programs or relegated it to the minor sport class. How to revive interest in this fine American game is now a problem.

The manner of the selection of football officials has been satisfactorily solved. The two divisions of the Southern Conference operate, by direct appropriation, a Central Booking office, where officials are classified and listed at the annual meeting of the Football Coaches Association, and the games of all conference teams are listed in order of prominence: the two coaches concerned select their officials mutually from the list of men available. This method has some advantages over the system of direct appointment.

The fees for football officials have been reduced from \$75.00 to \$50.00. Decrease in gate receipts made this reduction necessary. The work of football officials, on the whole, has been very satisfactory, in fact greatly improved over former years. The excellent attendance by coaches and officials at the annual football rules interpretation meetings, held prior to each session, has led to a better understanding of the playing rules, as well as to a better understanding between coaches and officials.

Good feeling prevails among the institutions of this district. This is due largely to the excellent men in charge of athletics. All seem to have a wholesome admiration and respect for each other. This is a helpful sign; it indicates that the games are being encouraged and conducted for the students instead of for this or that coach.

For the fifth time in the last eight years, a team from the Third District was invited to play in the Rose Bowl Game on

New Year's Day. Tulane University, finishing a second consecutive undefeated or untied season, met the University of Southern California. The Tulane team was defeated, but won the admiration of the public for the fine type of game played. This game incidentally marks the first defeat of a Southern team in five Rose Bowl engagements.

As a rule the policy of the institutions in the Third District has been to encourage inter-sectional games. It is thought that these games have resulted in better feeling and understanding between teams in various sections, in closer uniformity in the solution of administrative problems, and in addition have proved an educational feature of real value.

On the whole, the athletic situation in the Third District is under control and has found its proper place in the life of the college student and in the curriculum of the college. Students take the games sanely; only the public becomes unduly excited over a game intended for the pleasure and enjoyment of a group of college undergraduates.

It is gratifying to call your attention to the fact that the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States has for some years manifested a vital interest in the whole subject of college sports, particularly intercollegiate athletics. At the annual meeting of the Association in Charleston in 1927, your Third District vice-president and president of the Southern Conference made an address on college athletics, ending with certain definite recommendations of action by the Association. Immediately on the conclusion of his address the Association adopted his recommendations unanimously. Objection was made by certain members of the Southern Conference, and at a special meeting of the executive committee held later the action of the Association was rescinded, and the whole matter of the management of athletics was remitted to the several conferences and associations. At the meeting of the Association in Fort Worth, in 1928, a resolution was adopted requiring all members of the Association, both schools and colleges, to be members of an organization with certain definite standards as to eligibility. It has been exceedingly difficult to enforce this resolution, because of the varying standards adopted by the many organizations in our territory. There has been a feeling among the members of the Association that the athletic organizations were concerning themselves entirely with certain technical requirements for eligibility, to the neglect of the higher values of intercollegiate sport, which they all recognize; and at the recent meeting of the Association in New Orleans the chairman of this commission was directed to appoint a special committee of five members of the commission to study the entire question of athletics in its relation to the academic work of the institutions. It is the intention of the chairman to appoint men, largely college presidents, who are

interested in athletics, but more interested in its relation to the other work of the institutions.

In conclusion, may I repeat what I said in a previous report; namely, that if the evils that are now threatening intercollegiate athletics are to be successfully combated, there should be a unified program of operation endorsed and supported by all the powers interested, by this conference and similar ones, by associations of colleges, by faculty members in each college, by all the organized administrative forces that lie behind these committees.

I am an optimist, and I firmly believe that athletic sports have a place in the curricula of a modern university, the functions of which are to meet the needs of the age and the society it serves.

Since the last meeting of the Association, Professor David H. Henry, of Clemson College, South Carolina, a member of the Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, has passed away. He was an able member of the faculty of Clemson College and was vitally interested in college sports. He labored at all times to promote high ideals in competitive sports. He was a gentleman, modest and unobtrusive. His best self did not show on the surface and one had to know him with some degree of intimacy to appreciate the depths of his fine character and sterling worth. He was kind in spirit and warm in sympathy. Athletic sports have lost an active worker and his friends and colleagues a companion, strong and true. "It is so short this trial which life discloses; and at the end we sink to rest forever—to sleep and dream again."

FOURTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR O. F. LONG, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

During the year the few changes that have occurred in this district have been largely due to financial conditions. In the Big Ten, although final figures are not yet at hand, the most convincing evidence for the necessity of such adjustment is shown in the smaller football receipts. For the first time in many years the sport which has carried the financial burdens of many other athletic groups finds itself unable to provide so generously. A rare opportunity is before those friends who have objected to the old method of spreading the football receipts. Fertile suggestions and substantial support are in order. Interest in football cannot be shown to have slumped in proportion to other "lows." As this report is being framed, a large Chicago audience is listening to an Eastern expert whose topic is "Big-Time Football is Here to Stay," while the radio is reporting an attendance of 100,000 at a game in progress on the Pacific Coast. At the

University of Michigan, where a fine football team ranked the Conference, attendance at games was but slightly below that of last year, with less, in fact, than five thousand difference. In two institutions of the Big Ten gains were actually registered, due to rather special circumstances. A general decline of from 15% to 30% is a truer picture. The uniform report is that receipts have been affected more than has attendance, owing to the reduced admission rates. It is obvious that this is a more fortunate situation than the reverse would be, however much the budget-makers may have to labor for the time being.

The effect upon so-called minor sports will probably be less disastrous than has been feared. No institution has become hysterical and abandoned such programs *in toto*. Not a single championship contest is to be eliminated, but dual meets will be far fewer. In many instances these sports may even gain by a wider participation on something like an intramural basis. A further feature of the adjustments is gratifying in the way that spirit and devotion have met emergencies. Many students have volunteered to provide automobiles to carry competitors, and coaches have cooperated in full measure.

Continuing the "casualties," another result has been the abandonment of B football schedules. This, it may be recalled, was a supplementary schedule between teams other than the varsity, with which the Conference has been trying to provide an opening for as large a number of players as possible, regardless of highly specialized skill.

That intramurals may even expand has been prophesied by many. It is possible to carry on intramurals in two dozen sports on an amazingly slender budget. One institution cared for over five thousand participants on a budget, exclusive of salaries, of scarcely more than \$5000. Another gain has been noted in a pronounced tendency to foster among students the forms of sport which can be continued by the graduate in his after years. Swimming, tennis, and golf at once suggest their value from this point of view.

It is a pleasure to record that in the Olympic Games the universities and colleges of the Fourth District contributed largely to the manpower and point scoring of the American Track and Field team. The sprints were dominated by Eddie Tolan, Michigan '31, Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette sophomore, and George Simpson, Ohio State '30. In the middle distances Ned Turner, Michigan, Charles Hornbostel and Ivan Fuqua, both Indiana sophomores, were scoring competitors. The high hurdles final saw two men of Intercollegiate Conference schools striving for the crown, success and a new world's record going to George Saling of Iowa; Keller of Ohio State, another sterling performer, finished in fourth place after knocking over the last two hurdles. First and second places in the broad jump went to Edward

Gordon of Iowa and Charles Redd of Bradley Tech. Ottey of Michigan State competed in the 10,000 meters, and Bartlett of Albion College was a contender in the javelin throw. Other creditable performances were turned in by Schwartz of Northwestern, third in the 100-meter swim; Riley of Northwestern, second in heavyweight wrestling; and Degener of Michigan, third in springboard diving.

The Junior College problem has been studied anew. A committee, headed by Dean C. C. Williams of Iowa State University reports among its findings:

"Apparently, junior colleges in general permit competition in both years of attendance, so that a transfer student has but one remaining year after leaving a junior college. This year is probably more advantageously allotted to his second year of attendance in a senior college after a year on the freshman squad. To permit two years competition in the senior college would require the freshman rule to be observed by the junior colleges participating in the arrangement in order to limit competition to three years total, and the Committee believes that junior colleges are not ready to limit competition to the second year of a student's attendance."

Through a questionnaire this same committee learned that:

"Recruiting activities by Conference universities are reported by junior college officials as being wholly absent. Several instances of subsidizing and recruiting by certain non-conference institutions are cited."

Of course, the evil of recruiting will recur in spite of comforting reports. In order to deal more effectively not only with strongly suspected recruiting, but with certain other difficult forms of alleged ineligibility that cannot be promptly ferreted out and satisfactorily cleared by the member institution concerned, a new method is to be tried. The Intercollegiate Conference has proposed that whenever evidence in hand strongly implicates a student, though direct proof may be lacking, the appropriate committee of the Conference shall declare such a student ineligible until he can establish his own innocence. In other words, the burden of proof is put upon the person most interested and best able to secure the proof. The readiness shown in adopting a procedure so contrary to the Anglo-Saxon assumption of innocence until proved guilty is evidence of the confidence that the representatives repose in their associates. Limitations will naturally have to be set in working out the details; but in somewhat similar fashion the Conference has agreed for years that in determining amateur standing "committees are not restricted to the consideration of positive evidence", but that circumstances and common report may be taken as a basis for action.

It is a rare thing for the Conference to welcome in one year three new head football coaches: Messrs. Solem (Iowa), Bier-

man (Minnesota), and Spears (Wisconsin). And it is without parallel to note the retirement of a coach who has served one of the founder members from its beginning, forty-one years ago. Before conferences existed, Amos Alonzo Stagg's voice in the wilderness that was Chicago preached much of what this and other conferences have since learned to practice. He has won more than even a national reputation because of his idealism, sportsmanship, and high character. His associates heartily wish Mr. Stagg long years of continued health, happiness, and influence.

From the various conferences in the district come reports of little change except in the way of retrenchment. In the case of those colleges that allow freshmen to compete, games may be scheduled with certain institutions that ordinarily bar such competition. This relaxing is another instance of adaptation to economic pressure. The tendency in certain conferences to try to subdivide into smaller playing groups has not been reported in evidence this year, except in the Little Nineteen. A proposal to divide this conference into two or more groups was promptly voted down. It may be noted that President William Harmon was named their Athletic Commissioner, succeeding C. W. Whitten, who has been the incumbent since 1925.

FIFTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR H. H. KING, KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

Survey of Athletics

The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has been making a careful survey of athletic conditions in many of the athletic conferences of the Fifth District. The survey has not been completed at the present date.

The survey is being made under the general direction of the Athletic Committee of the association. The men chosen by the committee are instructed to visit the various institutions and acquaint themselves with the general athletic conditions. The purpose of these visits is not primarily to uncover improper practices, but rather, through suggestion, to assist any which may be showing signs of wavering back to more proper methods of conducting athletic activities.

In few instances have these visitors found it necessary to offer any serious objections to existing methods. There has been, however, no hesitancy in pointing out bad practices when found, and the advice of the committee has been taken seriously by all concerned.

The success of a survey of this nature is very largely dependent upon the type of men chosen to conduct it, and it appears

that the Association has so far been very fortunate in its selections.

Conferences

The colleges and universities comprising the Fifth District are grouped into some 14 conferences. All except a few of the smaller state conferences are abiding by the rules and the standards set forth by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, as regards freshman participation and four years of competition. Some of these smaller conferences have been giving consideration to the advisability of stopping freshman competition.

Finances

The athletic conferences of this district have had several problems thrust upon them by virtue of a decided drop in attendance as compared with previous years. For those carrying heavy debts because of rather recent expansion in building programs, the decrease in receipts attendant upon drop in attendance has caused some alarm. The institutions affected are meeting the situation in one or more of the following ways:

1. Curtailing expenses.

This is being done by (a) reducing salaries of men connected with the administration of athletics, (b) temporarily reducing intercollegiate competition in certain minor sports, particularly when long and expensive trips are involved, (c) cutting down expense of travel by use of busses, private cars, etc. (d) making use of some forms of local accommodations other than hotels.

2. Lowering the price of admission to games.

Many think the present price of admission to college games is too high and not in keeping with the general economic condition. Naturally, this is a debatable point; nevertheless, the price of admission is being reduced by some institutions. Others have reduced the price of tickets for certain sections of their seating space, leaving the more desirable sections at the old price. Whatever means have been employed, there have been no "sell-outs", even for the games most highly advertised.

3. Stopping the broadcasting of games over the radio.

This means of increasing revenue is also questionable, but is being employed by some of our schools. The "Big Six" conference plans to stop broadcasting basketball games. It is claimed by smaller schools that the broadcasting of the so-called "big" games keeps down the attendance at their own games.

Intramural Sports

The emphasis on intramural programs is on the increase. Almost all schools have definite plans for carrying on such activities. As interscholastic sports are curtailed, intramural sports may be increased.

Junior Colleges

The allocation of junior college athletes upon transferring to senior colleges is causing some trouble. Some conferences in this district require the usual one year residence. The argument advanced is that the change from a junior college to a university requires almost as much readjustment for the students as from high school to the freshman year. The "Big Six" conference enforces the one year residence rule, but permits the regular student two years of senior college participation.

SIXTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR D. A. PENICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

General Athletic Conditions

A prominent faculty member of one of our Texas colleges sent the following letter recently to the president of the Southwest Conference:

"I am convinced that the faculty representatives with all their sincerity have little or no real power. The coaches, business managers, and athletic directors tolerate us, and the sports writers are frankly contemptuous. The proselytizing and subsidizing of promising material is going on without interruption.

"The situation appears to me to be unusually aggravated just at this time because of the falling off of patronage, the large debts hanging over most of the departments of physical education (or athletics), and the desperate need for additional funds, which, in the view of most people directly interested in football, can be secured only by putting out high powered teams. There is no use trying to deceive ourselves any longer; the situation has passed beyond our control; and I am convinced that it is because of the very definite and universal commercialization of the sport.

"As I said above, the faculty representatives are no doubt sincere, but they are helpless in the matter, and I have come to the conclusion that they are butting their heads against a stone wall."

I am not in entire agreement with the statements made in the letter, and certainly I feel that in the Southwest Athletic Conference, which is the outstanding conference of the Sixth District, conditions in intercollegiate athletics are as good as they are in any conference in the United States. I would, however, quote a few sentences from my report as president of the Southwest Conference to the semi-annual meeting of the Conference in Dallas on December 10.

"The one outstanding thing connected with athletics today is commercialism. Institutions are running their athletics on a commercial basis. Athletes are in many cases selecting their schools on a commercial basis. I believe that the principal evils back of this situation are as follows: (1) the demand on the part of the public, the ex-students, and the institutions themselves for winning teams; (2) the consequent uncertain tenure of office of the coach; (3) consequent recruiting and subsidizing in all of their subtle forms. These conditions lead our institutions into the meshes of securing outstanding athletes at whatever cost. As definite signs of commercialism in athletics, I need but to mention (1) the clamor for post-season games; (2) the struggle of the colleges and of the baseball leagues against broadcasting; (3) the growing tendency to eliminate or restrict non-paying sports; and, in line with what was said above, (4) bidding for athletes who can draw crowds, and (5) releasing coaches who fail to produce winning teams, of which the papers at the present moment are full."

One of the most beneficial results of the present financial depression is the check which it places upon commercialism in athletics. Most of the conferences in this district are composed of schools which are too poor to subsidize their athletes and, as a result, conditions are generally good. However, we should not be dependent upon financial depression for such good results. The principal evil in commercialism is the harm done to the athlete. He is trained with false ideas as to the real values in athletics. Frequent inquiries among faculty men and people at large bring answers that ideals in athletics after all are ideals and therefore are not attainable. Undoubtedly, there are many values to intercollegiate athletics which are attainable, and those of us who are undertaking to lead in the effort to establish ideals that can be attained should continue to make every effort to right existing wrongs and direct the thinking of those actively engaged in coaching and in playing. There will be a continual struggle against public opinion, sports writers, and alumni. They are for the most part interested in winning games and do not count the cost. Certainly the institutions in charge of athletics must consider first of all the students and the values which come to them

through intercollegiate athletics. Otherwise, there is no excuse for their existence.

A Brief Survey of Conferences in the Sixth District

The Association of Texas Colleges decreed more than a year ago that any senior or junior colleges in Texas which did not belong to a recognized athletic conference by Jan. 1, 1933 would not be in good standing in that Association. In view of that ruling there have been several additions to the various conferences in Texas. This same rule is applied in the Association of Southern Schools and Colleges, so that there is a double check upon those institutions which wish to be members of both associations.

There exist the same conferences in this district which have existed for some time, although some changes have been made by the institutions as to their membership.

The Southwest Conference has remained unchanged in its membership, although there are two or three schools which would like to join. The Conference has felt for some years that it has a very desirable number of seven and is unwilling to enlarge its membership. The chief problem in the Conference in carrying out its regulations, especially against subsidizing, is that its membership is almost equally divided between the non-tuition schools and large tuition schools. The problem sometimes becomes acute, but the most friendly relations exist and serious effort is being made to reach the proper solution.

The Texas Conference, which is composed entirely of denominational schools, has increased its membership by three, having added McMurry College, Abilene Christian College, both in Abilene, and Daniel Baker College in Brownwood.

The Lone Star Conference is composed of teacher colleges, with one exception. They have added to their number Trinity University at Waxahachie, which is a denominational school.

The Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which is the oldest athletic association in the State, is continuing its existence for governing purposes only. Its members will not participate in any championship competitions, but will arrange schedules in all sports with the most convenient teams, playing under the rules of their Association as aforesaid. It may be that during the coming year there will be a new grouping of those members of this Association which still remain and some others which are not now members under a different name.

Texas Technological College has joined the Border Athletic Conference, which includes a number of schools in Arizona and New Mexico. This conference is just beginning to function and is working zealously to a high standard of scholarship and sportsmanship.

There are still two excellent junior college conferences in the state which are functioning under splendid constitutions and excellent leadership. Their problems in recruiting and subsidizing are not nearly so difficult as the problems formerly were in the earlier days of junior colleges in this section. They have the situation well in hand, and their functioning is assisted by an organization known as the Junior College Association of Texas, which is a branch of the Association of Texas Colleges. It is not athletic in its purposes, but has a splendid influence upon athletics within its bounds. Practically all standard junior colleges in the state belong to this association and to one of the athletic conferences.

In all of these athletic conferences an honest effort is being made to have the right kind of regulations and to see that they are enforced. The larger the institution and the better the financial conditions, the more difficult it is to enforce regulations. A most determined effort is being made to advance scholarship standards and thereby keep the enforcement of regulations in the hands of the faculty. For example, in the Southwest Conference, beginning with next fall, no concessions will be made to athletes in the way of scholarships or remission of fees if the athlete has not passed during the preceding semester twelve hours of work with a grade averaging the grade required for graduation in that institution. Of course we have in our conferences all of the standard regulations, which include the one-year residence rule, the transfer rule, the three-year rule, etc.

After an effort extending over a number of years, the junior college organizations have secured the consent of the Southwest Conference to receive their graduates for immediate participation in athletics if such graduates come from a standard junior college. Such an athlete is restricted to two years of participation in a senior college, being allowed a three-year period in which to complete his two years of competition. This action encourages the students to remain in their homes in attendance upon local junior colleges and still have immediate athletic participation in a senior college upon transfer.

It is difficult to get definite information about the conferences in Arkansas, but, as far as information has been secured, they have a well functioning state conference and conditions seem to be very good. Their main institution, the University of Arkansas, is a member of the Southwest Conference, and has practically no games with institutions within the state.

There has been very little indication in this district of restricting or curtailing minor sports. The only attempt is in baseball. It may be that some of the institutions which have been playing baseball will not do so this coming spring, but for the most part a determined effort is being made to retain the minor sports even though they are non-productive financially.

There was a demand for lower admission charges this fall which was met toward the end of the season by allowing a minimum charge, in some cases of one dollar. The policy for the future was referred to a committee which will report at the spring meeting of the conferences.

The Southwest Conference at its last spring meeting decreed against broadcasting. During the fall, by a mail vote, the ban against broadcasting was removed upon the basis of certain agreements by the colleges and the broadcasting companies. If those agreements will be continued by the broadcasting companies, the ban will be permanently removed.

The Southwest Conference added to its definition of amateurism the affirmative statements contained in Article VII, Section 1, of the N. C. A. A. Constitution. This was done in an effort to bring to the attention of our athletes the real ideals of amateur sportsmanship. We feel in this district that our sportsmanship is above reproach. We have had no difficulties the past year; there have been no controversies with officials; and everything is proceeding in a most delightful way.

Scouting and Sideline Coaching.—Our new regulations in regard to scouting and sideline coaching in baseball have been carried out splendidly, and we are having no problems along those lines.

Intersectional Games.—Many intersectional games in football were played by members of the Southwest Conference during the season just closed.

1. Texas A. & M. College lost to Tulane and Centenary, and won from Texas Technological College.
2. Baylor University defeated Loyola of New Orleans, and lost to Texas Technological College
3. Arkansas played a tie game with Centenary, and lost to Louisiana State University.
4. Rice Institute defeated Creighton and Loyola and Louisiana State University.
5. Texas Christian University defeated Simmons University, Daniel Baker College, and Austin College, and played a tie game with Louisiana State University.
6. Southern Methodist University defeated Syracuse, and lost to Nebraska and Centenary
7. The University of Texas defeated Daniel Baker, Missouri, and Oklahoma, and lost to Centenary

Intramural Activities.—Those schools which have intramural activities are thoroughly devoted to them and are promoting them in a most excellent way. The number of schools interested is increasing year by year, and in some cases there is more interest in intramural games than there is in intercollegiate games

Attendance at Games.—There has been a decided falling off in attendance at most of our institutions. This, of course, has been disastrous financially, and is creating a real problem in those schools which have large obligations for gymnasiums and stadiums and other athletic equipment.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR H. L. MARSHALL, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

All of the larger institutions of the Seventh District and most of the smaller ones are now members of well-organized athletic conferences under faculty control. The factor which still prevents a few colleges from conference membership is not disinclination, but geographical difficulties. The Seventh District offers more geographical barriers to intercollegiate athletic relationships than does any other district in the United States.

The Rocky Mountain Conference lies wholly within the district and bears the distinction of being the first athletic conference to be recognized and accepted by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This standard accrediting organization has been a source of inspiration and strength to the conference ever since it became officially interested in athletics.

Relations between the conference and the North Central Association have been most cordial. At the invitation of the conference, the North Central Association sent one of its official investigators of athletic conditions, Dr. W. J. Monilaw, to the territory covered by the Rocky Mountain Conference this autumn. Dr. Monilaw visited personally most of the institutions of the conference and sent searching questionnaires to all. At a recent meeting of the conference in Denver, Colorado, attended by college presidents, faculty representatives, athletic directors, and athletic managers, Dr. Monilaw discussed athletic problems in general and Rocky Mountain Conference problems in particular.

He gave it as his opinion that the four major questionable tendencies in athletics in the order of their harmfulness are: (a) The manner of procuring athletes, (b) the existence of coaching schools, (c) the training of men in illegal and unethical playing practices, and (d) rumors concerning bad athletic practices in other institutions. The frank statements of Dr. Moni-

law and the equally frank discussions by conference members proved to be particularly wholesome and refreshing

The Rocky Mountain Conference appears to have handled the question of radio broadcasting of football games with greater decisiveness than most other conferences. A year ago radio broadcasting in the conference was abolished by official action. There was protest, of course, from many quarters, but the conference has maintained its stand; the protest has died away and everyone seems reconciled to the decision. If the conference chooses to maintain this stand, it will probably have little opposition in doing so.

As in some other regions of the United States, the question of the eligibility of transfer athletes from junior colleges has been troublesome. The Rocky Mountain Conference considers such transfer athletes as migrants, with these modifications. A junior college transfer may establish eligibility on precisely the same basis as a freshman entering from high school, and all years of athletic participation as a junior college student are counted as a part of the total participation allowed, except the first year in junior college which is considered comparable to participation in freshman athletics in a standard college.

The Rocky Mountain Conference has no athletic commissioner but maintains a standing committee of faculty representatives, called the Committee on Ethics. This committee receives complaints, investigates rumors and reports, and formulates policies aimed at the curtailment of athletic abuses.

The gate receipts of athletic contests throughout the Seventh District have shown a marked decrease during the current year. This has resulted in scrutiny of the athletic budget such as has not taken place in years. Many non-essential expenditures have been unearthed and some of them eliminated. The Rocky Mountain Conference, for instance, has taken complete control of athletic awards in all institutions—stipulating the kinds that may be given, their cost, their style, etc., so that all institutions will be uniform in this particular; and a large saving of expenditure has been accomplished. For example, an athlete may receive only one sweater per year no matter how many sports he participates in; and by a process of accumulating points he becomes eligible for an inexpensive medal or a certificate issued by the conference at the close of his athletic participation. The practice of giving away balls at the end of contests as trophies to the winning team has not been eliminated but is under serious consideration.

The conference has also done away with the conception of major and minor sports, and if the financial stringency continues the disposition is likely to be, not to eliminate the less conspicuous sports, but to trim down the budgets of the more conspicuous sports. Many expensive stadia in the district are still unpaid for,

and considerable concern is being manifested in some quarters by those financially responsible for the payment of stadium bonds

It is refreshing to note, however, that intramural activities continue to grow in spite of the depression, largely because they are more spontaneous, and trivial in expense as compared with intercollegiate competition.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

The Olympic Games brought to the Pacific Coast many of the officials in charge of athletics from the leading colleges of the country. The institutions in the Eighth District were delighted to have this opportunity to welcome so many friends from the East, Middle West, and South. We were particularly pleased to have the National Collegiate Athletic Association schedule a special meeting during the summer, and we feel that much good was derived from the discussions at the Pasadena meeting.

The success of the Olympic Games is well known to all. Equally successful were the trial events which preceded the games, the I. C. A. A. A. track meet at Berkeley, and the final track try-outs at Stanford, both of which were exceptionally fine competitive events, which attracted much interest.

The problems of the colleges in this district have been largely economic during this year. Retrenchment has been the rule, budget-balancing the worry of all directors and managers. There have been some salary reductions, athletic programs at some institutions have been curtailed, and at all there have been sharp reductions in income. There has been a marked falling off in attendance at football games at all institutions, and some are facing still further curtailment of programs, with possible salary reductions. Prices were reduced quite generally—but many feel there will have to be still further downward revision of price scales.

Following the discussion of radio broadcasting at the Pasadena meeting, the plan there submitted by the broadcasting companies was put into effect on the Pacific Coast. The companies faithfully carried out the plan as outlined, and cooperated in every way to attract people to the games. The attendance nevertheless dropped sharply, and many seem convinced that the radio is a seriously contributing cause of the decrease. "To broadcast or not to broadcast" will probably be a hotly discussed question at the meeting of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference early in December, and some definite stand on the matter will undoubtedly be taken. It is hoped that the National Collegiate Athletic Association will

devote further time at its next meeting to a consideration of this problem.

Pacific Coast teams participated in a larger number of inter-sectional games than ordinarily, ten games which may be called intersectional being scheduled.

All of the colleges on the coast collected the Federal Tax, charging it to the spectator, and are awaiting further action by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the matter of contesting the tax.

There have been fewer eligibility problems affecting the relations of the coast institutions than usual. The report of Mr. J. A. Butler, the commissioner appointed by the Pacific Coast Conference to investigate conditions in the member institutions, will be presented at the December meeting of the Conference. The report will probably contain specific recommendations which the Conference will fully consider.

REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER)

A soccer committee has been appointed annually by the N. C. A. A. but no meeting was held for four years and the committee was non-functioning. This condition arose because the rules for Association Football are formulated by the International Board which meets abroad, and the general feeling is that the game has been standardized enough to obviate the necessity of separate action by any college rules committee.

This year your committee decided that a meeting would be helpful; first, to provide the machinery for adapting the international rules to the college game by committee rather than individual action; second, by devising regulations which would aid the college game specifically; and finally by providing a national clearing house for college soccer rather than a sectional organization.

The International Board at its meeting last June adopted an amendment to Law V to the effect that "The player throwing the ball must stand on both feet on or outside the touch line facing the field of play." This amendment calls for the insertion after the word 'ground' in the 7th line of Law V, page 68 of the Inter-collegiate Soccer Guide, 1931-32, of the words 'on or'. Inasmuch as this change is merely putting into the laws what is really the practice, the committee approved it unanimously.

The committee recommended to the colleges that timing be done by the managers or other duly qualified persons on the sidelines rather than by the referee. The committee also recommended that the substitution rule be waived or altered as desired by agreement of the coaches. Steps were taken to insure earlier publication of the rules book by the American Sports Publishing Company. The Intercollegiate Football Association has indicated a willingness to abolish their publication of a rule book, thereby making the N. C. A. A. rule book the sole authority, which would render it more inclusive and insure a better sale for it.

During the past season the Intercollegiate Association Championship was awarded to Pennsylvania. Association Football has been gaining strength throughout the country steadily. The growth of the game was recognized a year ago by the creation of a separate league in each of the first and second districts, and it is hoped that this step will promote the further growth of the game in the colleges of these two districts where it is already more popular than in any other part of the country. The continued growth of the game in the high schools of the country is certain to create greater interest in the colleges of the other districts.

H. W. CLARK,
Chairman

BASEBALL

Inasmuch as no baseball rules were printed under the auspices of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for this year, no meeting of the Baseball Committee has been held, and therefore there is no report, not even of progress.

EDGAR FAUVER,
Chairman.

BASKETBALL

The N. C. A. A. Basketball Rules Committee met with the constituent organizations forming the Joint Basketball Committee at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, April 8-9, 1932. Two changes made in the rules may prove of some importance. The first is spoken of as the ten-second rule, inasmuch as it requires the team in possession of the ball to get the ball into the offensive half of the court within ten seconds after they have secured it in the defensive half. The other change referred to is spoken of as the three-second pivot play, which requires that a player shall not withhold the ball from play for more than three seconds when he is standing in a restricted area directly in front of his basket with his back to the goal. Both of these rules are for the purpose of speeding up play, or to counteract the tendency toward the extremely delayed offensive and the more objectionable stalling game. Preliminary basketball games of this season seem to indicate some reasonable degree of satisfactory results from these changes.

The present Joint Basketball Rules Committee, having a membership of thirty-six, is generally considered unnecessarily large and unwieldy. The executive committee of this group is taking steps to change this condition, and is endeavoring to reduce the total membership of the committee to approximately half its present size. It is hoped that such plans as may be agreed to by the Joint Committee will be in shape to present to the N. C. A. A. Council at its meeting in December this year.

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman.

BOXING

At a meeting of the Committee, held at Pennsylvania State College, April 8, 1932, it was decided that in dual meets either referee or judges may be used, depending upon the agreement between the two contestants. However, in all the District Collegiate Championship meets held under the auspices of the

National Collegiate Athletic Association, a referee and two judges must be used. These officials must make a decision at the end of three rounds. These decisions must be made separately. They are then passed to the announcer, and on the basis of these three decisions, separately arrived at, the announcement of the winner is made.

The weights in the different classes are as follows:

Bantam weight	115 lbs.
Featherweight	125 lbs.
Lightweight	135 lbs.
Welterweight	145 lbs.
Middleweight	155 lbs.
Light heavyweight	165 lbs.
Heavyweight	175 lbs.

A 3 lb. over-weight is permitted. There is also an eighth class Unlimited, over 178 lbs.

It is recommended that the members of the Association attempt to compete in their dual meets with a team of more than eight men. Extra men to be introduced in the weights from 135 to 155 lbs. The introduction of two men in these weights is entirely optional, and depends upon an agreement between the contestants.

FRANCIS C. GRANT,
Chairman

FOOTBALL

Football sustained an irreparable loss in the death on November 10th, 1932, of Edward K. Hall, the much-beloved and honored Chairman of its Rules Committee.

He had not only an intimate knowledge of the game in all its phases, but infinite tact and diplomacy in composing and reconciling widely divergent theories which were advanced at different times, particularly in the crises which the game faced in 1906 and 1931.

His far sighted wisdom and his boundless patience in the debates of the Rules Committee were a marvel to all those who were privileged to serve under his chairmanship.

It was his unswerving purpose to keep the game as safe for the boys who play it as is possible in any sport which involves speed and bodily impact, and his vigilance in that respect was never relaxed.

His wonderful character and his unquestioned sincerity gave him a power which few men possess and a rare ability to persuade to his views those who may have differed from him at the outset.

His friends were legion and their loyalty and affection for him were proof of the high esteem in which he was held generally. The mark of fine upstanding sportsmanship with which he has endowed football will remain as a lasting memorial to him.

The Rules Committee has adopted resolutions which it desires to have spread upon the records of this Association, and these resolutions are therefore included as a part of this report:

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Football Rules Committee
of the National Collegiate Athletic Association
on the death of its honored chairman

EDWARD KIMBALL HALL

WHEREAS, Death has taken from us our dearly-beloved chairman
Edward Kimball Hall:

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, spread upon our records and publish in the Football Guide for 1933 this acknowledgment of his contributions to the sport in which he was outstanding as player, coach, official, adviser and counselor, inspirer and leader.

Playing on the football team at Dartmouth College during three years, he was elected captain of the varsity in 1891—graduating the following spring after having won letters in track and baseball, as well as in football.

Serving as physical director and football coach at the University of Illinois, he carried on his studies in law and was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1896.

During the next decade he not only acted as an official in the most important games in the East, but established himself in his business and professional relations.

When President Theodore Roosevelt called for a conference of the leaders of football in 1905, he was recognized as an outstanding authority and was named by the newly-organized National Collegiate Athletic Association to represent it in the deliberations which followed at that time.

In 1907 he became Secretary of the National Football Rules Committee, and in 1911 chairman of that body, serving in that capacity until his death at Hanover, New Hampshire, on November 10th, 1932.

"The Football Code", of which he was the author, was in itself a signal contribution, not alone to the game which he so dearly loved, but to the whole field of sport, to clean living and right thinking.

During the years 1928 to 1930 he directed a complete recodification of the football rules which his legal training and

grasp of organization alone made possible. When in 1931 the development of speed and impact introduced an increase in the number of serious accidents, he, with untiring wisdom and foresight, brought about modifications which again eliminated practices and dangers which had crept into the game.

In all those years he was the perfect leader, the loyal friend, the wise counselor, ever patient and sympathetic to the views and opinions of others and always vigilant in guiding the actions of the Rules Committee along lines which preserve and emphasized the highest ideals of sportsmanship. As long as American College Football is played, the name of Edward Kimball Hall will be remembered with the affection and reverence by those who value character and accomplishment.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these minutes be suitably engrossed and sent to his bereaved family as a token of our profound and lasting sympathy.

The Season of 1932

Generally speaking the development of the game itself has progressed in a satisfactory and orderly manner. The falling off in gate receipts which has naturally taken place need not be construed as due to a decrease in interest, and with the return to normal conditions it is felt that full attendance at games will again be resumed.

Lowered incomes have forced a healthy reduction in the price of admission tickets, which the imposition of taxes by the Government has partly offset. Expense budgets have had to be passed by the elimination of unnecessary and luxurious practices, some of which had had a demoralizing effect upon the players and followers of the game. It is to be hoped that football will have learned its lesson from the rise and fall which has occurred, and that it will not only place but keep its management upon a sound economic basis hereafter and avoid the inflations which have taken place in the past decade.

Forward and Lateral Passing

Judging from reports from different sections of the country, the hoped for development of the lateral pass has not taken place, but there has been a growing tendency toward the former. Employment of the forward pass, the desirability of which is open to question.

Suggestions made, and at times urged upon the Committee, to restrict the use of the forward pass have been postponed in the hope that this would adjust itself, but unless some other way is

found to curb the indiscriminate throwing of the ball, it is probable that some future committee will have to find a solution in order to restore the balance of offensive strategy.

Kicking

The use of the punt as a weapon of attack has resumed its place, and it is gratifying to note the marked improvement in punting and the effect which this has had in many closely-fought contests.

Unfortunately goal-kicking, either by placement or drop-kick, has shown no improvement, and probably has been less effective this season than for many years.

Officiating

The changes in the rules made officiating more difficult, but reports indicate that most of the college games were well handled.

Officials generally complied with the wishes of the Rules Committee and in most cases fearlessly enforced the rules. This led in early season to a rather large number of penalties which sometimes brought on vigorous objection by the on-lookers. However, as the season progressed and players became more familiar with the new code, breaches in the rules became less frequent, and the penalties decreased until the final games were played with comparative freedom from fouls.

Amendments in the 1932 Code

In his last annual report Mr. Hall, commenting on the season's injuries, said:

"The one regrettable feature of the season lies in the fact that there have been an unusual number of fatal injuries, most of which occurred in high school games and unorganized play. The Rules Committee is now undertaking to collect the true facts concerning these injuries, the accounts of which have in many cases been much distorted.

After this information is collected a careful study will be made for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent, if any, any of these injuries appear to be the result of styles of play or of practices which are unduly hazardous.

For twenty-six years the main objective of your committee has been to make and to keep the game both interesting and safe for the boys who play it. In every case where interest and safety have seemed to clash, the decision has always been on the side of safety. Very often this action has been taken in the face of earnest, though generally temporary, protests on the part of many friends of the game.

If your committee finds that the increase in the number of injuries experienced during the past season is the result of any new hazards that have come into the game, or if it finds styles of play which threaten to develop new sources of danger in the future, they will not hesitate to deal with these problems as they have with similar problems in the past—provided, of course, that the remedy is one which can be made effective by merely adding to or modifying the rules."

The promise made at that time was actively taken in hand by the Committee at the annual meeting last February, after an exhaustive collection of information regarding the serious injuries of the previous season and a careful study and analysis of this data.

This analysis showed that the so-called fatality list charged to football was more than 50% entirely misleading and inaccurate, and that there were but twenty-one deaths which could be at all properly chargeable to the game, with three of these doubtful.

It has been estimated that at least 750,000 played the game in 1931, and if this be accurate, it means that the mortality rate was less than three one-hundredths of 1%.

While the death or serious injury of even a single player is most regrettable, it is felt that the arraignment of football on this score has been too severely drawn in some quarters.

Six major changes in the rules were made, including:

A. The prohibition of the use of certain equipment which might be dangerous, and the requirement that other equipment must be padded to avoid injury to opponents.

B. The doing away with the more compact massing of the team receiving the kick-off by requiring at least five of these players to remain near the center of the field until the ball is actually kicked.

C. The prohibition of the use of the flying block and the flying tackle.

D. The liberalization of the substitution rule so as to permit an injured or tired player to be withdrawn once each quarter and returned to the game in any subsequent period.

E. The amendment of the dead-ball rule so as to provide that when any portion, except hands or feet, of the player in possession of the ball touches the ground the ball becomes dead automatically.

F. The further restriction of the use of hands and arms by players on defense on the heads, necks, or faces of opponents.

Reports from members of the Committee indicate that these new rules have been well received and that they have in the main accomplished their purpose.

At the time of their adoption it was felt that these changes would not only check the tendency toward increasing injuries but make the game safer than ever before.

The Committee recognized, however, that it is impossible entirely to eliminate accidents and injuries in any game involving physical contact and speed by modification of the rules alone, any more than it is possible to do away with automobile accidents by framing wise traffic laws and regulations.

Means Taken to Obtain Support

With this realization, Mr. Hall, with Dr. Stevens, President of the American Football Coaches Association, addressed a strong appeal to coaches and officials asking for a full compliance with the rules,—not only in letter but in spirit,—a rigid enforcement of any and all breaches of the rules, and a cheerful acceptance of the penalties for such breaches.

This appeal met with a fine response, the coaches generally giving their full cooperation in the discouragement of unfair methods and tactics and in the support of officials who penalized fouls promptly when they did occur. Coaches and officials alike are to be congratulated upon their loyalty in support of the best traditions of the sport.

A second open letter was addressed by these two men "To those responsible for athletic policy and supervision in colleges, schools, and public playgrounds" calling attention to the limitations of any, and all, rules, and appealing to them to assume their responsibilities in providing proper playing fields and reasonable supervision of players at all times.

Both these letters were published in the Football Guide, and in addition their message was broadcast throughout the press associations of the country and over the Columbia network, so that presumably a considerable number of those most vitally interested received these messages.

It is, however, a long, tedious process to bring even those in direct authority for the conduct of the game to a full sense of their obligation to such an intangible factor as "the spirit of the rules", and a still more difficult matter to arouse a proportionate sense of responsibility in on-lookers, players, and parents for safe, sane, and sanitary football in a "spirit of good sportsmanship".

Much progress has been made through the wisdom and leadership of our lost captain—Ed Hall—and it is hoped that his successors will carry on in his indefatigable way to make football one of the outstanding influences for good citizenship.

The Season's Injuries

The number of serious and fatal injuries which have been reported by the press as occurring during the season of 1932 is disconcerting at the moment, as it was confidently expected that the changes in rules which were effected last February would bring about a much lower average, and, although there has been a material decrease from last season, the casualty list as reported must be regarded as a problem of serious import.

From the preliminary information at hand, it appears that by far the larger percentage of these accidents occurred in high school and sand-lot games—in direct ratio to the lack of supervision exercised—and that but three cases resulting fatally occurred in colleges holding membership in this Association.

The inquiry into the causes of accidents and the details, not only of each occurrence itself, but of the antecedent circumstances and the subsequent medical or surgical treatment, is being carried on with utmost efficiency by a Committee for the Study of Safety in College Physical Education under the auspices of the School of Education of New York University. Separate reports are being prepared by the Rules Committee itself, by the American Football Coaches Association under the able direction of Dr. Stevens, and by Mr. Fielding H. Yost, Physical Director of the University of Michigan.

As soon as the data has been collected and tabulated, these reports will be made available to the members of next year's Rules Committee, which will not hesitate to apply such remedies as in its judgment seem warranted by the conclusions arrived at.

In the meantime it is only fair that judgment should be withheld until, after mature and deliberate consideration of the facts, proper solutions may be reached.

All in all, the football season of 1932 should be deemed to have advanced the best elements of the sport and to have fostered those traditions which have produced one of the greatest character-building influences of modern times.

WILLIAM S. LANGFORD,
Secretary

GYMNASICS

Intercollegiate Gymnastics

On March 22, 1899, the first Intercollegiate Gymnastic contest was held in the New York University gymnasium. The following year the Inter-Collegiate Association of Amateur Gymnasts of America was formed. From that time up to our entrance into the World War college gymnastics flourished. During the post

war period the interest waned, especially in certain parts of the country. A renewed interest, however, seems to have been present in late years. This has been further encouraged by the decision of the International Olympic Committee, at the instigation of the American Olympic Gymnastic Committee, to include individual events in the Olympic program in addition to the usual team competition involving one prescribed exercise on each apparatus.

It has been the policy in Intercollegiate Gymnastics to encourage individual work and to frown on any set exercises; the thought being that the college man derives more pleasure from, and takes more interest in, original optional combinations than in striving for the perfection of one set exercise. Intercollegiate Gymnastics is justified in its existence as a sport only so long as it affords the maximum amount of physical benefit, training, and pleasure to all those interested in it as participants. We, the committee, have kept this in mind in preparing this report.

Rules and Regulations

Up to the present time there has never been a single set of rules and regulations covering Intercollegiate Gymnastics in all parts of the country. It has been the task of your committee to formulate such a set of rules and regulations. This task has been beset with many difficulties, mainly due to the differences in the rules used in various sections of the country and the natural reluctance of each section to make changes. All these differences of opinion have not been eliminated, and there are still, we know, reservations in some minds. Still, the rules and regulations herein to be presented for your adoption are the result of several years' investigation and are worthy of your acceptance.

References

In reaching the results presented below we have studied and have had frequent reference to the rules of the following organizations:—International Federation of Gymnasts, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League, Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association, Pacific Intercollegiate Athletic Association (which uses A. A. U. rules), Canadian Intercollegiate Gymnasts, and the defunct Inter-Collegiate Association of Amateur Gymnasts of America.

Competitive Events

The question of which events to include in the program has been a difficult one with respect to Tumbling, Rope Climbing, Club Swinging, and Long Horse, inasmuch as these are all recog-

nized events in international competition in addition to the Horizontal Bar, Side Horse, Parallel Bars, and Rings. In arriving at our decision we have considered particularly the interest of the competitors, the spectators, and the length of time involved

We have decided to include Tumbling and Rope Climb in the series of events, with the exclusion of Long Horse and Club Swinging, for the following reasons:—

1.—ROPE CLIMB:—This has proven to be perhaps the most exciting event in a gymnastic meet; an event which has a great appeal both to the contestant and the spectator. It may be run off in a very short time, much shorter than any of the other events under discussion. Furthermore, contests, being long and drawn out on the apparatus, are considerably enlivened by the interjection of a speed event into the program.

2.—TUMBLING:—This is again an event which is easily understood and appreciated by the spectators; one with which most people are familiar. It is one of the most widely contested events in intercollegiate and other circles in this country.

3.—LONG HORSE:—This is probably the least interesting event in gymnastics both from the contestants' and spectators' standpoint. Also it is the most infrequently contested apparatus in intercollegiate circles, with little actual performance for the time consumed.

4.—CLUB SWINGING:—While it may be interesting to the spectators to watch one or two club swingers, each performing for three minutes, it becomes monotonous to witness five or six such performances which are very much the same. Also most spectators are entirely ignorant of the fine points and movements; and very few judges are capable of officiating properly in this event, due to a direct lack of sufficient knowledge of the movements.

5.—TIME CONSUMED:—Gymnastic contests necessarily consume considerable time, averaging from one to one and a half hours for six events in a dual meet. We consider it highly inadvisable to lengthen the time consumed. For this reason we omit Club Swinging from the list as a possible seventh event.

6.—INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION:—We feel that the intercollegiate gymnast should point toward these competitions, especially the Olympic Games, and therefore should engage during his college years in those events most important to fit him for these international games. Rope Climb, being a speed event, needs constant practice and competition; tumbling likewise. Long Horse is an event which may be easily learned in a short time by a gymnast already proficient on the basic apparatus. Since it

is necessary to limit the personnel of college teams, it appears to be unfair to include three or four specialists in Club Swinging, with the resulting exclusion of the same number of men from the other events.

Scoring

Except for one section of the country, scoring in gymnastics is based on individual places, the first three to count in league or conference meets, and the first four in championship contests; 5 points for first place, 3 for second, and 1 for third in the former, and 5 for first, 3 for second, 2 for third, and 1 for fourth in the latter. The section or district above mentioned signified its preference for team scoring, or totaling all the points of all the members of the teams competing.

We feel that scoring by places is superior to totaling the individual scores of the contestants. The thought is that a false result may be obtained in the total if there is any inequality of judging in a single event or between events. A judge may start on a wrong basic number in awarding points for the first exercise of the first competitor in an event. The margin of error may be large enough to change the result of the meet. Awarding points for places comes nearer to avoiding such an error.

Scoring by totaling all the points of one team in all events requires a definite set number of entries which must be adhered to in all meets. This is a handicap to the team which is traveling, and especially to one which cannot afford to travel with a full number of men. Also, scoring by totaling points does not allow a team to enter an inferior competitor or beginner without incurring a great handicap. We feel that it is very desirable to have such men entered in contests whenever possible for it is through such experience that the beginner overcomes his "stage-fright" and acquires confidence. The development of the coming gymnast is just as important as the polishing of the already skilled.

Specifications for Apparatus

In the section on specifications for apparatus there will be found minor differences from the rules and regulations of every league or conference. Our specifications should be acceptable to all as they are based on the fundamental similarities in all sets of gymnastic rules. The one main point of difference has been with the Western Conference which uses a starting platform for the flying rings. We have eliminated this in our regulations, as they are the only group that uses such a device, and furthermore its use has never been sanctioned in national or international contests.

I.—EVENTS AND APPARATUS SPECIFICATIONS

- 1.—All gymnastic contests shall include competition in the following events:—Horizontal Bar, Side Horse, Parallel Bars, Flying Rings, Tumbling, and Rope Climb.
- 2.—Each event shall be run off separately except in case of agreement by the competing managements previous to the contest.
- 3.—The apparatus used in competition shall conform to the following specifications:—
 - a.—The HORIZONTAL BAR shall be $1\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter, 8' from top of bar to top of mat and at least 7" in width, and shall be made of steel.
 - b.—The SIDE HORSE shall not have a raised neck, shall be 46" from top of mat or board to top of pommels, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ " between center of pommels. The pommels shall be 4" to 6" in height.
 - c.—The FLYING RINGS shall be 9" in diameter in inside measurements, 72" from bottom of rings to top of mat, and hung from rope and webbing or straps at least 16' in length. Actually the rings shall hang from canvas webbing or straps at least 3' in length upon which there shall be no more than one buckle and no other fittings. The rope shall hang from overhead fixtures and not from wall pulleys. The rings shall be without fixtures or attachments for straps.
 - d.—The PARALLEL BARS shall be made of ash wood, not less than 9' in length, 18" from center to center of holms, and at least 5' 2" from top of mat or board to top of holms.
 - e.—The TUMBLING MATS shall be at least 40' in length, 5' wide, and 2" thick, covered by a rug at least 40' by 5'. When a series of mats are employed, each mat shall be joined with the adjacent mats in a firm manner.
 - f.—In the ROPE CLIMB the rope shall be from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter and 20' from top of stool to tambourine. The tambourine shall be at least 12" in diameter, permanently fixed at right angles to the rope, and its under surface shall be coated with lamp black before each contest. No other devices shall be substituted for the tambourine described. The rope shall have no knots, balls, or other assisting devices. The

starting stool shall be at least 5" above the floor, the top being flat and parallel to the floor.

II.—OFFICIALS AND THEIR DUTIES

- 1.—The officials for a meet shall be three judges, one of whom shall be designated as head judge.
- 2.—The duties of each judge shall be to know thoroughly the rules and regulations for apparatus, competition, and scoring and to score each exercise of each event separately and without consultation.
- 3.—The duties of the head judge shall be to see that the apparatus conforms to all specifications, to act as authority in cases of dispute, and to report all irregularities to the governing body under whose auspices the contest is held.

III.—SCORING (Team and Individual)

- 1.—A team shall be allowed no more than four competitors in any single event.
- 2.—Three places shall be awarded in each event with points scored as follows:—1st place—5 points, 2nd place—3 points, and 3rd place—1 point. In case of a tie for any place (except in rope climb) the total points for the place tied for and the next succeeding place shall be evenly divided between the teams of the tied competitors.
- 3.—That team shall be winner which scores the greater total of points based on the places won by its representatives.
- 4.—The place won by a competitor shall be determined by adding the points awarded him by the judges in both exercises, the highest total winning first place, etc.
- 5.—For all events except the rope climb, the judges shall award points on the basis of 110 points for a perfect exercise. Thus a perfect score would be 660 points for a competitor in a single event. The basis for awarding points shall be:—10 points for approach and retreat, 40 points for execution and general form, and 60 points for difficulty of exercise and beauty of combination.

IV.—RULES FOR COMPETITION

- 1.—Each competitor shall qualify to the rules of the N. C. A. A. on amateurism.
- 2.—Every competitor shall perform two combinations or exercises on each apparatus on which he is entered.

- 3.—There shall be no prescribed or set exercises and the judges shall deduct for flagrant repetition of combinations.
- 4.—Except in cases of accident to apparatus there shall be no second trial allowed.
- 5.—Coaching of any sort shall be prohibited while a competitor's exercise is in progress. Infringement of this rule shall disqualify the competitor for the exercise during which he receives the coaching.
- 6.—Before the commencement of all exercises the competitor shall stand at ease at least three paces from the apparatus and on signal from the head judge shall commence his exercise by first coming to attention and then approaching the apparatus. At the end of his exercise he shall take three paces forward and come to attention.
- 7.—On the Horizontal Bar, Side Horse, and Parallel Bars each combination or exercise shall be judged from the time the competitor begins his combination until he again wholly or in part places his weight on the floor or mat, when his exercise shall automatically cease. Any accidental brushing of the mat during the exercise shall be deducted from the score by the judges at their discretion.
- 8.—On the Rings the first combination shall be performed with the rings motionless. The second exercise shall be performed with the rings in motion maintaining an angle of at least 40 degrees each side of vertical. The combination shall end when the competitor wholly or in part places his weight upon the mat or floor, with the exception that he may pound the mat on his last swing in order to execute his dismount. Any accidental brushing of the mat during the exercise shall be deducted from the score by the judges.
- 9.—In Tumbling a competitor's exercise shall end when he clearly and fully leaves the mat with one or more feet or hands or other part of the body.
- 10.—In the Rope Climb the competitor shall sit upon the starting stool with hands grasping the rope. The starter shall say—"On your mark"; after 2 seconds—"Get set", at which notice the competitor shall lift his legs clear from the floor; and after 2 more seconds shall fire a gun for the start. A gun must be used for starting. Each competitor shall be allowed two trials, his best time counting and the places awarded according to the time taken to touch the tambourine, the fastest being first. In case of a tie the judges shall order an additional trial for those competitors tied. There shall be a starter and three timers,

each to be equipped with accurate 1/10th second stop watches. If any part of the competitor's body touches the floor or if he helps himself in any way by placing his feet on the starting stool, his trial shall be declared a false start. More than two false starts shall count as a trial. The starter shall examine the hands of all contestants before and after climbing, making sure that no blacking is present on their hands at the start. Blacking on hands after climbing shall be proof of completion of climb. The timers must record a time, clicking their watches at the time they think the competitor has touched the tambourine.

CHRISTOPHER A. BELING, M.D.,
Chairman.

ICE HOCKEY

The annual meeting of the Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held at the Harvard University Club in Boston, May 1, 1932. It was preceded by an open meeting the night before, when the members met with coaches and officials. The evening meeting gave an opportunity to discuss anticipated changes with the leaders of ice hockey in that section and to receive their recommendations. It also broadened the scope of understanding, in relation to the rules, between various sections of the country. With this advantage in mind, the committee desires to hold the annual meeting next year in the West, possibly Minneapolis, and the year following in New York City. Such rotation will afford contacts with coaches and officials and thereby aid the uniformity of the rules and their application.

Recommendations were again solicited this year by questionnaires set to coaches and officials after the playing season. All suggestions were carefully considered, but none of a radical nature were adopted. The most important changes are: the number of substitute players increased from six to nine; specified places for face-offs, thereby reducing the number of places; increase of the distance, from 5 to 10 feet, that players, other than those facing, must be from the puck when it is faced; the anti-defense rule made less restrictive; interference with the vision of the goalkeeper by an opponent stops play and a goal if made is not scored; substitution for a penalized player is permitted; and, at the discretion of the referee, ends may be changed in one of the regular periods to equalize ice conditions.

The frequent meetings held by the organized officials associations have improved the uniformity of officiating generally. The committee recognizes this and also appreciates the opportunities it has had to assist the officials by interpretation of the rules.

Group meetings, where coaches, players, and officials study the rules together, have been held and are highly recommended. The game itself seems to be increasing in popularity, and the committee welcomes suggestions toward standardization or clarity of phraseology of the rules.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN,
Chairman.

SWIMMING

Chronologically the first significant event in the nineteenth annual report of the Swimming Rules Committee deals with the Ninth National Collegiate Swimming Championships. These were held in the University of Michigan Intramural Sports Building, March 25-26, 1932. Although the number of institutions represented in the meet compared favorably with other years, the present widespread adverse economic conditions reduced the number of outstanding individual contestants from various national areas.

The nineteen colleges and universities represented were Bowdoin, California, Cincinnati, Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Lafayette, Michigan, Minnesota, Naval Academy, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rutgers, Southern California, Stanford, and Wisconsin.

In friendly rivalry, intercollegiate good will, and number of individual and team records established the meet was well abreast of the high standard of other years. The detailed results are recorded in the recent issue of the Swimming Guide.

This being an Olympic year the meet was designated an official Olympic tryout, and the fifteen hundred meter Olympic event added to the program. As a result of a four year forward looking program, the diving rules for the Olympics, the A. A. U., and the N. C. A. A. were made identical, particularly as far as performance was concerned. This modification of program and identity in diving facilitated American proficiency and participation by college men. James Cristy, of Michigan, who first prepared for the 1500 meter swim of the N. C. A. A. championships, won second place in this meet, and later placed third in the Olympics. "Mickey Riley" Galitzen, of Southern California, and Richard Degener, of Michigan, won first and second place respectively in the N. C. A. A. championships, finished in reverse order the following week in the A. A. U. championships at New Haven, and again at Los Angeles won first and third respectively in the Olympics.

In accordance with instructions given to our committee by the N. C. A. A. Executive Council a year ago, the net proceeds of the N. C. A. A. championships, which amounted to over \$1,200,

were contributed to the American Olympic Committee to help finance American Olympic participation.

The success of the meet athletically and financially was greatly facilitated by the splendid business management and fine hospitality of the members of the athletic department of the University of Michigan.

The annual meeting for the standardization of rules was held jointly with the National Collegiate meet. Five members of the Executive Committee and six advisory members were in attendance. In accordance with past practice, representatives of intercollegiate and interscholastic swimming coaches associations and other representatives from various leagues and conferences were also present by invitation. Our committee again acknowledges the expert criticism and friendly coöperation received annually from these coaches associations and other representatives, and we hope that the relationship will continue.

The files of the Intercollegiate Swimming Guide will show that for years this committee has sought to maintain a helpful contact with interscholastic swimming. We have had an interscholastic advisory committee during this time from the various sections of the United States. These representatives have been invited to sit in at rules meetings and in other ways inform us of problems peculiar to competition in the public and private schools. Last March, also, our committee appointed a subcommittee,—E. T. Kennedy, Columbia; E. W. McGillivray, Chicago; and A. E. Eilers, Washington,—to confer with interscholastic leaders as to rules problems in their respective national areas and to serve as a clearing house for helpful standardization. These undertakings have been valuable for acquainting our committee with the needs of the situation, and some further tentative steps in standardization have been taken. However, any real program for improvement in interscholastic circles will require prolonged effort and continued friendly coöperation. The recent action of the N. C. A. A. Executive Council in preparing the way for some official basis of interscholastic representation on rules committees holds promise for improvement, and is being studied by our committee members.

The coöperation with other rules making bodies suggested two years ago by Presidents Kennedy and Brundage has been operative and is being carried forward. The joint representation of A. A. U., N. C. A. A., and members of the Olympic Swimming Committee was marked by friendly coöperation in common enterprises carried on before, during, and after the Xth Olympiad. Mr. George Graves, member and U. S. representative on the F. I. N. A. Diving Rules Committee, and member of the A. A. U. National Board of Governors, refereed the N. C. A. A. Diving Championships at Ann Arbor, and was invited to advise with us in our Rules Committee meetings. Likewise, the Chairman of our Committee was invited to, and attended, the recent national

A. A. U. swimming meetings in New York City. A joint committee of the A. A. U., N. C. A. A., and Coaches Associations of both bodies, working before, during, and after the Olympics, have unanimously agreed on further improvements in our diving code. With the Olympic rules as its basis, certain new dives were added, and other forward looking changes made. These changes have been adopted by both organizations.

The Tenth Annual National Collegiate Swimming Championships will be held at Yale University in the magnificent new Payne Whitney exhibition swimming pool on March 24-25, 1933. Members of the N. C. A. A. are urged to support the meet by sending their outstanding swimmers and divers from the various leagues and conferences, including outstanding individuals in institutions not members of such intercollegiate bodies.

The new Swimming Guide published early in December reflects credit on Mr. Kennedy the editor, Dr. Raycroft, Chairman of the Committee on Publications, and Mr. Doyle, President of the American Sports Publishing Company. It is again thoroughly representative of the intercollegiate and interscholastic leagues and conferences of the United States. We commend it to the members of this association as worthy of your support.

The detailed financial statement of the 1932 meet is appended.

F. W. LUEHRING,
Chairman.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

N. C. A. A. SWIMMING MEET

Held at University of Michigan, March 25 and 26, 1932

Receipts:—

Admissions	\$1,631.05
Entry fees	132.00
Program sales	69.02
*Program advertising	190.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$2,022.07

Disbursements:—

Ferry Field payroll (putting up bleachers)	\$80.60
Printing, tickets, etc.	108.89
Painting and numbering seats	17.00
Postage	11.26
Trainers	8.00
Western Union (telegrams)	6.88
Programs (printing)	198.00
Medals	305.00
Commission, selling program advertising	76.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	814.63
Balance	1,207.44
	\$2,022.07

*Program advertising not yet collected	\$45.00
Commissions due on above advertising	18.00
Net program advertising outstanding	\$27.00

TRACK AND FIELD

The National Collegiate Track and Field Rules Committee held its annual meeting at Los Angeles, on August 2nd, 1932, with eight members attending.

Most of the rule changes authorized were in the interest of greater uniformity between N. C. A. A. and International Federation rules. Chief among them are the following:

1. Motion pictures may be used as a check on the finish judges, provided the "pictures are taken from a point on the finish line produced, and adequately show the finish of each contestant."
2. The N. C. A. A. rule regarding the finish of a race has been brought in line with the rules of most other organizations. Runners are "to be placed in the order in which any part of their bodies (i. e. 'torso', as distinguished from the head, arms, feet, or hands) crosses the finish line". "But a competitor falling at the finish is not considered to have finished unless his entire body shall have crossed the finish line".
3. Passing under the high jump or pole vault bar, or running across the broad jump take-off line or such line extended, shall count as a trial.

4. If standard hurdles are used, a man who wins first place in record time shall be credited with his record even though he may have knocked down a hurdle.

The N. C. A. A. was represented on the American Olympic Games Committee for Track and Field by A. A. Stagg, W. J. Bingham, A. C. Gilbert and T. N. Metcalf. The last named served as committee secretary.

T. N. METCALF,
Chairman

REPORT OF THE N. C. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD MEET

JUNE 10 AND 11, 1932

The Eleventh National Collegiate Athletic Association Championship Track and Field Meet was held on Stagg Field, Chicago, June 10 and 11, 1932. As in the preceding ten meets, the same committee, namely Messrs. Griffith, Jones, and Stagg, were in charge.

The meet, without question, was the greatest ever held up to

date in the history of track and field athletics. Three world's records were made. R. Metcalfe of Marquette established a new world's record of 20.5 seconds in the 220-yard dash, and tied the accepted world record of 9.5 seconds in the 100-yard dash. G. Saling of Iowa established a new world's record of 14.1 seconds in the 120-yard high hurdles. J. Keller of Ohio State established a new world's record of 22.7 seconds in the 220-yard low hurdles. In addition, three new N. C. A. A. records were made, Cunningham of Kansas establishing a new N. C. A. A. record of 4 min. 11.1 sec. in the one-mile run; C. Shugert of Miami making a new N. C. A. A. record of 9 min. 16.7 sec. in the two-mile run; and H. Rhea of Nebraska setting up a new N. C. A. A. record of 52 ft. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in the shot put. C. Hornbostel of Indiana also tied the N. C. A. A. record of 1 min 53.5 sec. in the 880-yard run.

English measurements were used for the N. C. A. A. Meet and for the Olympic tryouts, but a separate set of three timers caught time for the 100-meters, 200-meters, 400-meters, 800-meters, and 1500-meters. The remarkable thing was that world's records were made in the 100-meters dash by Metcalfe of Marquette—10.2 seconds, and by Metcalfe of Marquette in the 200-meters run—20.3 seconds. Remarkable time was also made in the 1500-meters, viz. 3 min. 53 1 sec. A world's record was also made in the 110-meter high hurdles of 14.2 seconds by G. Saling of Iowa.

Remarkable records and wonderful races occurred in the longer runs, the 440-yards run, the 880-yards run, the one-mile run, and the two-mile run, in all of which events most stirring races occurred. The 4 min. 11.1 sec. one-mile race between Cunningham of the University of Kansas and Brocksmith of Indiana University was a thriller. This was the best time to date which has been made by a collegian. Likewise, the race between C. Shugert of Miami and Brocksmith of Indiana was a neck and neck affair. It established a new N. C. A. A. and also a new collegiate record of 9 min. 16.7 sec., being the fastest time to date made by any college man. This replaces the 9 min 17.8 sec. record of T. S. Berna of Cornell, which has stood for twenty years.

The American Olympic Committee had designated the N. C. A. A. Meet as an Olympic Tryout. On this account, the N. C. A. A. Committee felt that it would be proper to allow any undergraduate amateur to compete in the meet, but if ineligible his competition would not count in the N. C. A. A. Meet. Twenty-seven men who ordinarily would have been ineligible for the National Collegiate on account of being first year men or having had three years of competition participated. Two of these who had completed their freshman year did fine performances—W. Ward of Michigan winning the high jump in 6 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ in., and I. Seeley of Illinois tying for first place in the pole vault at 13 ft. 10 in.

A total of 214 men from 61 colleges and universities competed. In the eleven years of the N. C. A. A. meet, 190 different colleges and universities from 41 states and the District of Columbia have participated. The team championship was won by Indiana University with 56 points, counting 10 points for first, 8 for second, 6 for third, 4 for fourth, 2 for fifth, and 1 for sixth. Ohio State was second with 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ points, and the University of Minnesota was third with 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The following new N. C. A. A. records were made:
220-yard dash—R. Metcalfe (Marquette University), 20.5 sec-
onds.

One-mile run—Cunningham (University of Kansas), 4:11.1

Two-mile run—C. Shugert (Miami University), 9:16.7.

120 yard high hurdles—G. Saling (University of Iowa), 14.1
seconds

220-yard low hurdles—J. Keller (Ohio State University), 22.7
seconds

Shot put—H. Rhea (University of Nebraska), 52 ft. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The individual winners in each event in the Eleventh N. C. A. A. Track and Field Championships are as follows:

100-yard dash, won by R. Metcalfe, Marquette University. Time
9.5 seconds. *Ties World's Record.*

220-yard dash, won by R. Metcalfe, Marquette University. Time
20.5 seconds. *New World's Record.*

440-yard run, won by A. Wilson, University of Notre Dame
Time 48.1 seconds.

880-yard run, won by C. Hornbostel, Indiana University. Time
1:53.5. *Ties N. C. A. A. Record.*

One-mile run, won by A. Cunningham, University of Kansas.
Time 4:11.1. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*

Two-mile run, won by C. Shugert, Miami University. Time
9:16.7. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*

120 yard high hurdles, won by G. Saling, University of Iowa.
Time 14.1 seconds. *New World's Record.*

220 yard low hurdles, won by J. Keller, Ohio State University.
Time 22.7 seconds. *New World's Record.*

*400-meter hurdles, won by E. Beatty, Michigan Normal. Time
52.9 seconds.

Field Events

Pole vault, won by W. Beecher, Indiana University, and
†I. Seeley, University of Illinois. Height 13 ft. 10 in.

High jump, won by †W. Ward, University of Michigan. Height
6 ft 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

2nd, B. Nelson, Butler University. Height 6 ft
5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

† Men eligible for Olympic Tryout, but not for N. C. A. A. Meet
* Olympic Events only.

Broad jump, won by L. Redd, Bradley Poly. Institute. Distance 25 ft. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
 Shot put, won by H. Rhea, University of Nebraska. Distance 52 ft. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
 Discus throw, won by F. Purma, University of Illinois. Distance 156 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
 Javelin throw, won by G. Williams, Hampton Institute. Distance 215 ft.
 Hammer throw, won by G. McDougall, University of Pennsylvania. Distance 159 ft. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 *Running hop-step and jump, won by L. Redd, Bradley Poly. Institute. Distance 48 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS
OF THE
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Below is a list of National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Records. Of these, one was made in the third N. C. A. A. meet in 1923, one was made in the fourth N. C. A. A. meet in 1925, one was made in the fifth N. C. A. A. meet in 1926, two were made in the seventh N. C. A. A. Meet in 1928, one was made in the eighth N. C. A. A. meet in 1929, one was made in the ninth N. C. A. A. meet in 1930, two were made in the tenth N. C. A. A. meet in 1931, and six were made in the eleventh N. C. A. A. meet in 1932.

The holders of these records are as follows:
 100-yard dash—G. S. Simpson (Ohio State University), 1929, 9.4 seconds.
 F. Wykoff (University of So. California), 1930, 9.4 seconds.
 220-yard dash—R. Metcalfe (Marquette University), 1932, 20.5 seconds.
 440-yard run—E. L. Spencer (Stanford University), 1928, 47.7 seconds.
 880-yard run—D. A. Letts (University of Chicago), 1931, 1:53.5
 C. Hornbostel (Indiana University), 1932, 1:53.5.
 One-mile run—A. Cunningham (University of Kansas), 1932, 4:11.1.
 Two-mile run—C. Shugert (Miami University), 1932, 9:16.7.
 120-yard high hurdles—G. Saling (University of Iowa), 1932, 14.1 seconds.
 220-yard low hurdles—J. Keller (Ohio State University), 1932, 22.7 seconds.

* Olympic Events only

Pole vault—V. McDermont (University of Illinois), 1931, 13 ft. 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
 W. Graber (University of So. California), 1931, 13 ft. 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
 T. Warne (Northwestern University), 1931, 13 ft. 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
 High jump—W. C. Haggard (University of Texas), 1926, 6 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 Broad jump—DeHart Hubbard (University of Michigan), 1925, 25 ft. 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
 Shot put—H. Rhea (University of Nebraska), 1932, 52 ft. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 Discus throw—P. Jessup (University of Washington), 1930, 160 ft. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
 Hammer throw—F. D. Tootell (Bowdoin College), 1923, 175 ft. 1 in.
 Javelin throw—L. Bartlett (Albion College), 1928, 216 ft. 7 in.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
ELEVENTH NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
TRACK AND FIELD MEET
AND
SEMI-FINAL OLYMPIC TRYOUT

Held at Stagg Field, University of Chicago, June 10 and 11, 1932

<i>Receipts</i>		
Sale of tickets		\$2,641.50
Sale of programs		141.14
Concessions		9.94
TOTAL RECEIPTS		\$2,792.58
<i>Expenditures</i>		
<i>Printing:</i>		
400 entry blanks		\$18.75
Tickets, badges, contestants' numbers		73.21
Programs		120.00
		\$211.96
<i>Publicity:</i>		
1 stage		\$17.53
500 N. C. A. A. envelopes		3.00
Assistants to newspaper men on field		24.00
		11.53
Dr. W. J. Monilaw (Starter)		50.00
Operation of Meet (ticket sellers, guards, etc 2 days)		132.00

Assistants in dressing quarters (2 days)	33.75
Laborers (overtime work)	28.00
Dinner to coaches and managers	87.20
N. C. A. A. Track and Field Guides	1.06
Typist	7.50
Printing signs	4.50
Messenger service	1.25
Photographs of Olympic place winners	12.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	614.65
NET RECEIPTS	\$2,177.93

By order of the Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A., the net receipts were donated to the American Olympic Fund.

VOLLEY BALL

College volleyball has been restricted largely to intramural and to regular class activities in physical education. The highly competitive features of the game, e. g. "spiking", have not developed as they have in Y. M. C. A. and club activities.

Volley ball is increasing as an informal college sport. The committee recommends that the game be continued as a game for the mass of the students rather than for a small selected competitive group. It is also recommended that the National Collegiate Athletic Association place increasing emphasis on the development of the intramural and class programs for the mass of students.

J. H. McCURDY,
Chairman.

WRESTLING

Annual Meet

The fifth annual National Collegiate Wrestling Meet, which was also a semi-final American Olympic Wrestling Tryout, was held at Indiana University, Bloomington, on March 25 and 26, 1932.

An Invitation Meet

As in 1931, the 1932 National Collegiate Wrestling Championships were conducted as an invitation meet, open only to winners and runners-up in the various college conference and wrestling association championship meets and to other outstanding college or university wrestlers, representing institutions which are not members of any of the college conferences or wrestling associations. This plan has proved to be so satisfactory that the

wrestling rules committee will doubtless continue the plan in future meets.

Rules Modified for Olympic Competition

In order to make this meet a more satisfactory semi-Olympic Wrestling Tryout, two important modifications of the National Collegiate rules were made for this competition; namely, use of the Olympic weights and a one-second fall in place of our usual two-second fall.

Management

The local management of the meet was in the hands of Mr. Z. G. Clevenger, Director of Athletics at Indiana University, Mr. W. H. Thom, Wrestling Coach, and a number of their assistants. The National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee takes this opportunity to express its hearty appreciation of the very efficient manner in which these gentlemen handled every detail of the meet and of the many courtesies extended to the committee, coaches, and contestants by the local management faculty, and students of Indiana University.

Finances

Indiana University agreed to pay the local expenses of the meet up to \$250.00, and to turn over to the American Olympic Committee as a contribution from the National Collegiate wrestling all gross receipts of the meet, except any amount expended for local expenses above \$250.00. These local expenses amounted to \$441.18, which Indiana University generously paid in full in order that we might have a larger amount to donate to the American Olympic treasury. The gate receipts and entry fees amounted to \$494.00, which amount was paid to Mr. L. W. St. John, Chairman of the National Collegiate Olympic Fund Committee. This was the first time that the net receipts of the National Collegiate Wrestling Championships were not refunded to the visiting contestants to reimburse them, in part, for the expense of transportation.

Representation

A total of 75 contestants participated in the meet, nine more than took part in 1931. Sixty-three of the 75 contestants represented Mid-Western and South-Western institutions, ten represented the East, including New England, two were from the Rocky Mountain Conference, and there were no participants from the South.

Officials

Mr. Sec Taylor, of Des Moines, and Herb Miller, of Lafayette, Indiana, the two referees selected for the meet, did excellent work, and the Wrestling Rules Committee appreciates very greatly their generosity in giving two days of hard work, without compensation, in the interest of intercollegiate and Olympic wrestling.

Place Winners and N. C. A. A. Representatives in Final American Olympic Tryouts

The American Olympic Wrestling Committee decided to limit participation in the final American Olympic Wrestling Tryout to 16 contestants in each weight class, six of whom were to be nominated by the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee, six by the A. A. U. Wrestling Committee, and four by the Y. M. C. A. In order to avoid the long series of contests which would be necessary to select, by a process of elimination, six representatives in each weight-class from the National Collegiate Meet, the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee decided to nominate the three place winners in each weight-class, and to select the other three representatives by vote of the coaches and committee members present at the meet. In accordance with this action, the committee requested each coach and committee member to vote on six representatives in each weight-class below the three place winners, the last three in this selection to serve as substitutes in case any of the first six representatives were unable to participate.

Place winners and other N. C. A. A. contestants selected to participate in final American tryouts were as follows:

Place Winners:

1st. Puerta—Ill.*
2nd. Pearce—Okla. A. & M.
3rd. Ball—Mich. State Col.

1st. Belshaw—Indiana Univ.
2nd. Rason—Okla. A. & M.
3rd. Morford—Cornell College

1st. Lewis—Okla. Univ.
2nd. Goings—Indiana Univ.
3rd. Harman—Ia. State Teachers

Other Contestants Eligible and Able to Participate in the Final American Olympic Tryout:

123 lb. class

4th. Hawkins—Indiana Univ.
5th. Lillie—Ia. State Col.
6th. J. E. White—Univ. of Okla
7th. Forward—Syracuse Univ.

134 lb. class

4th. Spencer—Northwestern Univ.
5th. Brundley—Ia. State Teachers
6th. Keller—Ohio Univ.

145 lb. class

4th. Garrigan—Northwestern Univ.
5th. Sappington—Missouri Univ.
6th. Kelly—Okla. A. & M.

* Ineligible for Olympic Team.

158 lb. class

1st. Dongovito—Univ. of Mich.
2nd. Silverstein—U. S. Nav. Acad.**
3rd. Martin—Ia. State College

4th. Belshaw—Indiana Univ.
5th. Cunningham—Okla. A. & M.
6th. Ellison—Cornell College
7th. Eubanks—Univ. of Okla

174 lb. class

1st. Hess—Ia. State College
2nd. McGuirk—Okla. A. & M.
3rd. Rasoher—Indiana Univ.

4th. Brown—Northwestern Univ.
5th. Cosneck—Illinois Univ.
6th. Bashara—Univ. of Okla.

191 lb. class

1st. Blosser—Ohio Univ.
2nd. Teague—So. West Teach. Col.
3rd. Jones—Indiana Univ.

4th. Manley—Univ. of Okla.
5th. Reavely—Mich. State College

Heavyweight class

1st. Riley—Northwestern Univ.
2nd. Mehringer—Univ. of Kansas
3rd. Gerber—Ia. State Teachers

4th. Fields—Haverford College
5th. Kuss—Indiana Univ.
6th. Zellers—Ind. State Tech. Col

Thirty-nine of the above candidates participated in the final American Olympic Tryouts at Columbus, Ohio, on July 7th, 8th, and 9th. Eight of these 39 contestants succeeded in making the American Olympic Wrestling Team of 14 members, which consisted of one contestant and one alternate in each of the seven weight-classes. Both heavyweight wrestlers selected were National Collegiate representatives, and also one of the two members in each of the other six weight-classes. All of the 14 members of the team were college or ex-college wrestlers, and of the six who did not represent the National Collegiate Athletic Association this year four were former National Collegiate champions at least one year.

Olympic Wrestling Championships

The Olympic Wrestling Championships were held in the Los Angeles Auditorium on August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The meet was generally considered to be the most successful Olympic wrestling competition which has been held thus far. The team championship in the free style wrestling was won by the U. S. A. team, whether the scoring was based on the Olympic plan of counting only first places, or on the plan commonly used in this country of counting five points for first place, three for second, and one for third. On the basis of Olympic scoring the teams ranked as follows:

** Unable to participate in final tryouts.

First—United States, with three championships.
Second—Sweden, with two championships.
Third—tie between Finland and France, each with one first place.

On the American basis of scoring, the results were as follows:

First—United States	21 points
Second—Sweden	15 "
Third—Finland	10 "
Fourth—Hungary	7 "
Fifth—France	5 "
Sixth—Canada	3 "

Seventh—tie between Austria and Australia 1 point each

Nine other countries participated but did not score points

The American place winners were as follows:

123 lb. Championship—R. Pearce, Oklahoma A. & M. College, National Collegiate representative.
158 lb. Championship—J. VanBebber, ex-Oklahoma A. & M., former National Collegiate champion.
191 lb. Championship—T. Mehringer, University of Kansas, National Collegiate representative.
134 lb. Class, 2nd place—E. Nemir, University of California.
Heavyweight Class, 2nd place—J. Riley, Northwestern University, National Collegiate representative.

This victory of the American Olympic Wrestling Team was somewhat unexpected in view of the fact that the members of this team had competed very little under the Olympic wrestling rules, and not a single member of the team had previously competed in an Olympic wrestling meet, while the majority of the foreign representatives had competed in from one to three Olympic meets and in numerous European championships conducted under Olympic rules.

The U. S. A. presented a strong, clever, well-trained team and were serious competitors for the Olympic championship in each one of the seven weight-classes, with the exception of the heavyweight, in which Richthoff, of Sweden, outclassed the field in strength, weight, and experience.

Several of the foreign wrestling representatives who had seen the American teams in several previous Olympic meets, stated that the 1932 team was the best trained American Olympic team they had seen in competition, and that our team showed a much better knowledge of the Olympic rules than former American Olympic teams.

Officiating

Following the 1928 Olympics, there was much criticism of the officiating because of alleged calling of rolling falls. In the 1932 meet the writer did not see a single match in which a rolling fall was called, and the foreign officials were very conservative in calling momentary pin falls. The large majority of the foreign officials were highly competent and unprejudiced, and no American contestant lost a match through unfair or incompetent officiating.

Managers, Coach and Trainers

The success of our team was due in a great measure to the efficient coaching and training of the team by Mr. Hugo Otopalik, of Iowa State College, American Olympic Wrestling Coach, and the trainers, Messrs. Meldrum, of Los Angeles, and Denny, of the University of California. Great credit is also due Mr. C. W. Streit, Chairman of the American Olympic Wrestling Committee and manager of the team, because of the able and tactful manner in which he handled his managerial duties.

National Collegiate Representation on the American Olympic Wrestling Committee

All four of the National Collegiate representatives on the American Olympic Wrestling Committee took a very active interest in the work of the committee and were responsible, to a very considerable degree, for the success of the Tryouts and the favorable outcome of the Olympic competition. Mr. G. M. Trautman, a member of the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee, acted as manager of the final American Olympic Tryouts and handled every detail in masterly fashion. A highly satisfactory spirit of harmony and coöperation existed at all times between the National Collegiate members and the chairman and other members of the American Olympic Wrestling Committee.

National Collegiate vs. Olympic Wrestling Rules

The suggestion has been made, from time to time, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association should adopt the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (Olympic) Rules in the interest of standardization of amateur wrestling rules throughout the world and as an aid to our American wrestling teams in Olympic competition. It was the general consensus of opinion of those familiar with our college wrestling, who saw the Olympic Wrestling Championships at Los Angeles, that our National Collegiate rules are distinctly superior to the Olympic

rules, chiefly because there are certain restrictions under the Olympic rules which bar all, or the major part, of our so-called "leg wrestling", which makes up the most interesting part of our college wrestling for both contestants and spectators.

An exhibition bout, illustrating our typical American college wrestling, was put on during an intermission in the Olympic program, primarily for the benefit of the foreign officials and contestants. Later expressions of opinion by spectators, who saw this exhibition as well as the competition in the Olympic Free-Style Wrestling and the Olympic Greco-Roman Wrestling, indicated that they considered the American college wrestling about as much superior to the Olympic Free-Style Wrestling as they considered the Olympic Free-Style superior to the Greco-Roman, in which they found little to interest them.

It would appear to the writer that the most logical plan, and the one which would be to the best interests of amateur wrestling, would be to endeavor to effect a compromise whereby a combined set of rules could be adopted which would include the best features of both the Olympic and the American collegiate wrestling rules. The International Amateur Wrestling Federation has already given favorable consideration to suggestions that certain of the more desirable features of our American college wrestling be incorporated in the Federation Code. Certain of the more desirable features of the International Federation rules will be recommended to the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee for consideration at the next annual meeting, and therefore it does not appear improbable that such modification of both sets of rules may be made in the near future as to make it desirable for the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee to recommend the adoption of the Olympic Wrestling Rules.

College Wrestling Coaches Association

The annual meeting of the Wrestling Coaches Association was held, as usual, in connection with the National Collegiate Wrestling Championships. An interesting dinner-meeting was held on the evening preceding the opening of the National Collegiate Championships. A joint meeting was also held with the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee for consideration of proposed changes in the wrestling rules. About 35 coaches and officials attended these meetings. The officers elected for the year 1932-33 were as follows: President, Mr. E. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College; Vice-president, Mr. William Sheridan, Lehigh University; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Hugo Otopalik, Iowa State College, Ames; Executive Committee, the officers and Messrs. Clifford Keen, University of Michigan, W. J. Davison, Syracuse University, and H. R. Kenney,

University of Illinois. The present membership of the Association includes 48 coaches and officials.

Changes in Rules for 1932-33

Only a small number of changes were made in the National Collegiate wrestling rules for 1932-33, and none of these were of major importance. No changes were made in the interscholastic wrestling code. It has always been the custom for the Wrestling Rules Committee to present to the wrestling coaches assembled at the National Collegiate Wrestling Meet, for consideration and debate, all important suggested changes in the wrestling rules. Practically all of the important changes made in the National Collegiate rules in the past have had the approval of the large majority of the wrestling coaches before having been adopted by the Wrestling Rules Committee, thereby eliminating the possibility of any wide-spread dissatisfaction regarding the rules by the wrestling coaches. The Committee will undoubtedly continue this practice, especially insofar as it might concern such radical suggestions as the adoption of the Olympic Rules.

High School Representation on the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee

The Wrestling Rules Committee has approved the addition of one high school representative on the active rules committee, the selection of this individual to be made by the National High School Federation. The Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has been asked to approve this action. The Wrestling Rules Committee is of the opinion that this action should have been taken a long time ago, and they will welcome to its deliberations whomever the High School Federation may see fit to appoint on our committee.

Interest in Intercollegiate and Interscholastic Wrestling

The general interest in intercollegiate and interscholastic wrestling does not appear to have suffered materially during the past year, in spite of the fact that many colleges and schools have been obliged to curtail their wrestling schedules because of the shrinkage of general athletic receipts. Undoubtedly the Olympic Games were important factors in keeping up this interest, and we may expect some further curtailment in wrestling schedules and financial support so long as the present financial depression lasts. Most of the college conferences and wrestling associations are planning to go ahead as usual with their annual championship meets, but with some curtailment in dual meet

schedules. In nearly all of those institutions where curtailment of intercollegiate schedules has been found necessary there has been a marked increase in intramural wrestling.

Location of Annual Meet

In deciding on the location of the annual wrestling championships, the question as to where the meet would do the most good in promoting interest in intercollegiate wrestlings has been uppermost in the minds of the members of this committee; therefore a suggestion was made at the last meeting of the committee that, if satisfactory arrangements could be made, the meet should be held in the South, as this is perhaps the location where the greatest benefit would result. At present writing the committee is not ready to make a definite recommendation regarding the place or dates for the 1933 Championships, but in all probability the meet will be held either in the South or East, as the 1932 meet was held in the Middle West.

R. G. CLAPP, M.D.,
Chairman

ADDRESSES

I. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

DR. CHARLES W. KENNEDY, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Our meeting today is saddened by the recent death of Mr. Edward K. Hall of Dartmouth College. For years, as the chairman of our Football Rules Committee, and as a wise counsellor in all problems relating to that sport, Mr. Hall exercised an influence for good which made him a national figure and the leader in all football councils. Leading as he did a busy life of administration in an industry of national importance, he nevertheless found time for an unfailing and devoted interest in the game which he loved. Last year, he was able to report to this Association the results of the careful recodification of the rules of football in which, over a long period of time, he and Mr. Wm. S. Langford had been guiding the work of the Football Rules Committee. It was with justifiable pride that he was able to report to this Association the results of that long study, and to express the hope that with this recodification the fundamental principles of the game had been so established as to protect it against unwarranted tampering by repeated changes of rules. The results of this work of recodification, and of rules adopted to protect players from unnecessary injury, have manifested themselves in a general acknowledgment of improved conditions in the game during the past season. Serious injuries have diminished in number; variations and discrepancies in interpretations of rules by officials are disappearing.

Though happily free from sentimental extravagances of view, Ed Hall loved the game of football as he loved all manly sports—indeed as he loved the qualities that make a man. His spirit of fairness and tact, his great executive skill, his gift of sincere enthusiasm wisely directed, his wisdom of counsel, and his gift of friendship, made him a leader in the world of amateur sport whose chair will long remain empty. When all others have spoken we shall still listen for the sound of the voice that has fallen silent. He has fought the good fight; he has run the race.

Since the last meeting of our Association the Third Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid, and the summer sports of the Tenth Olympiad at Los Angeles, have been held with distinguished success. The world of sport owes a debt of gratitude to the Winter Games Committee under the leadership of Dr. Godfrey Dewey, and to the organization committee at Los Angeles under the leadership of Wm. M. Garland and Mr. Zack

Farmer for the foresight and extraordinary attention to every detail which marked the preparation of the sites and of all facilities for the holding of these games.

The revision of the Olympic Constitution which followed the last quadrennial meeting of the Association provided a greatly improved organization for the representation of all sports involved in the winter and summer games, and provided a most successful machinery for handling the multitudinous details which arise in connection with the selection, equipment, and training of the teams which represent the United States. As the result of the vision of the Los Angeles Committee the construction of the Olympic village for the housing of Olympic teams, not only those representing our own country but the teams of the nations which were our guests as well, provided living accommodations for the athletes and a possibility of natural fraternizing which surpassed anything known in previous Olympic relations. It is unnecessary for me to review the high standard of achievement attained in these games, or to rehearse the long list of records swept away by the swift-spirited and chivalrous competition at Los Angeles, or to call your attention to the very high proportion of college-trained men among the Olympic point-winners.

It is sufficient to remember that these games reached a new high standard in competitive performance, in sportsmanlike spirit, and in an establishment of courteous and hospitable spirit in the treatment of guests and spectators. It must, I think, be freely acknowledged that both the Winter Games at Lake Placid, and the Summer Games at Los Angeles, went a long distance toward translating into fact the Olympic ideal of sportsmanship. For these results grateful acknowledgment is due to the tact and executive skill with which the functioning of the American Olympic Committee was guided by Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the American Olympic Association, and to the energy with which the raising of the Olympic fund was undertaken by Mr. George W. Graves, the Treasurer of the Olympic Association. Over and above the success of American participation in these games we may well be grateful for the steadily continuing influence in Olympic relations of the high spirit of sportsmanship and international goodwill so characteristic of Count Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, and of his associates in that Committee.

This Association may well feel pride in the important share of responsibility for these happy results which it was called upon to assume by the recent revision of the Constitution of the Olympic Association. We may feel an equal pride in the effective part which the National Collegiate Athletic Association played in the raising of the American Olympic fund. Financial and economic conditions throughout the country last winter and

spring made the raising of this Olympic fund a matter of extraordinary difficulty. Indeed, it was only by the utmost concerted cooperation of all the athletic interests of the country that the fund could be raised. Believing that the colleges and universities of the country could best contribute to the fund through agencies of their own devising, this Association at its conference last December sanctioned my suggestion of a special committee of the Association under the chairmanship of Mr. L. W. St. John of Ohio State University to work in conjunction with the district vice-presidents of the Association in canvassing all members of the Association and other colleges and schools which might desire to contribute to the support of the American Olympic teams. I am glad to have this opportunity to pay a tribute of gratitude to the energy, tact, and administrative ability with which Mr. St. John and his associates carried on this work under conditions the full difficulties of which are known only to them. Through their committee alone a sum between \$30,000 and \$35,000 was contributed into the Olympic treasury and the energy with which their campaign was prosecuted undoubtedly stimulated in many communities additional outside contributions to the Olympic fund. The cooperative goodwill which the members of the Association showed in aiding the work of Mr. St. John's committee is evidenced by the fact that in the great majority of cases the net proceeds of National Collegiate championships in various sports were donated through Mr. St. John's committee, or directly, to the Olympic fund. In some instances in order that this procedure might be effected it was necessary to suspend our customary rule that the net proceeds of our championships should be prorated among the institutions represented toward a deferment of the expenses of their representatives in the championships. The goodwill with which member colleges and universities accepted this necessary suspension of procedure is a further evidence of the cooperative spirit which characterized these Olympics.

It is perhaps appropriate at this point to remark that one of the problems facing the various sports-governing associations of our country is the devising of some better, and much less hectic, procedure for the raising of the fund necessary every four years to defray the expenses of the teams which represent the United States in these games. Our country has, since the renewal of the Olympic movement, consistently followed the practice of supporting our Olympic teams by popular democratic subscription rather than by the method of government subsidy which is followed by many other countries. There are arguments in favor of each procedure. If we are to continue the method of popular support of our teams which we have followed until now it certainly behooves us to avoid the last minute scramble which results from an attempt to raise the Olympic fund immediately

on the eve of the game themselves. In order that we may know in how many of the Olympic sports we can afford to be represented and with what strength of representation; in order that we may know to what procedures for training, equipping, transporting, and housing our teams we may commit ourselves; and in general in order that we may proceed in an orderly fashion with the problems incident to our participation in these games it is essential that we should know well in advance of the games themselves what amount of money we can count on. The winter and summer games of the past year gave happy proof of the spirit of goodwill and coöperation among the various sports associations of the country which has been brought about by the revision of the Olympic Constitution. I take this opportunity, therefore, to suggest that this spirit of coöperative endeavor can address itself to no more important problem than the devising of an orderly, representative, and in some degree automatic, procedure for the raising of the Olympic fund at an earlier date than has been characteristic of our procedure in the past.

During the past year the members of the Executive Committee and the Council have given much time and thought to the establishment of a sound coöperative relation between this Association and the National Federation of State High School Associations. By vote of the Council there was mailed to all members of the Association, with the call for our Annual Conference, and to all members of the National High School Federation, a statement in summary of the various deliberations and actions taken during the past year which had to do with the relations between these two associations. A careful reading of this statement will, I think, bring conviction of the spirit of goodwill, and the desire of coöperative endeavor, with which the Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has approached the question of its relation to the National High School Federation. In taking cognizance of the desire of the National High School Federation for representation on the Rules Committees for various sports administered by our Association the Council at the meeting in Pasadena on July 29, 1932, unanimously adopted in substance the recommendation of the special committee, headed by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, which had given most careful consideration to every phase of this question. The important substance of the action taken by the Council lies in its adoption of the Committee's recommendation: "that on the request of the Chairman of any rules committee the Council may authorize such committee to add to its number such members from other national organizations, such as the High School Federation, or that of the secondary schools, as may appear to be in a position to make a useful contribution to the interests of the sport." As the committee pointed out, this action places the matter of representation of the National High School Federation on National

Collegiate Rules Committees in the hands of the Rules Committees themselves. The way is now open for each Rules Committee to invite into membership such representation as it may see fit, either active or advisory, subject to the approval of the Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. In a number of our Rules Committees it is to be expected that active representation of the National High School Federation will be welcomed and invited.

If in a certain particular Rules Committee, such as the Football Rules Committee, advisory representation of the High School Federation will fit best into the organization of the committee as constituted, it is to be hoped that the National High School Federation will recognize that such advisory representation will be accorded by this Association in the same spirit of coöperative goodwill as would rest behind an invitation to active representation in other committees. The many members of the High School Federation who are concerned with the realities of cooperative endeavor in the field of sport under such arrangement as is best fitted to a particular situation will be willing, it is hoped, to join in a trial of the method of coöperation worked out by Dr. Raycroft's committee and unanimously adopted by the Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The spirit of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in this matter could hardly receive more sincere or fitting expression than is given in the final paragraph of the report to the Council drafted by Dr. Raycroft and Mr. St. John in the following words: "The National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations are two national bodies whose objectives are the same. The high school boy of today is the college athlete of tomorrow, and in large measure the college athlete today is the secondary school athletic instructor tomorrow. It is evident that different codes of rules for those participating in the same sport representing these groups are unnecessary and undesirable. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations through its representatives may find it desirable to continue to coöperate with the National Collegiate Athletic Association Rules Committees on the basis now proposed. This basis marks a distinct forward step in active participation on the part of the representatives of the National High School Federation."

During the year just ending the athletic associations of our colleges and universities have felt the profound influence of the financial depression through which the world is passing, as it has been felt in other more important areas of our national life. College after college has found it necessary, in order to balance its budget, to curtail athletic expenses. The colleges are being confronted with a double duty of balancing the budget and yet

avoiding wherever possible a curtailment of natural undergraduate participation in some form of healthful sport. The problem has been a difficult one, but it is a tribute to the wisdom of those responsible for this phase of undergraduate life that throughout our colleges generally an effort has been continued to provide every undergraduate with the opportunity for participation in the sport which he likes and for which his physical endowment is best fitted.

It should be pointed out, in passing, that not all the results of the depression have been bad. Wasteful extravagance, unnecessary expenditure of money on non-essentials, and the carrying on of a sport program involving unnatural relations and therefore unnecessary and improper expenditures, these evils have been the first to be corrected by the automatic influence of curtailed budgets. Many colleges have been forced to consider the inauguration of a student fee to defray some portion of the expense of undergraduate participation in competitive sports, and there seems indeed no reason why such a fee, within limits, should not be set, provided that arrangements are made that will enable undergraduates hard-pressed financially to continue to receive the benefit of a sport program. This is essential if undergraduate participation in sport is to continue on the democratic basis which has characterized it in the past. I for one am of the opinion that in the long run the effect of the depression upon college sport will be proven to be in a considerable degree beneficial. The force of financial considerations is bound to restrict the attention of administrators of an undergraduate sport program to the realities that constitute true benefit to the undergraduate. Less extended and less costly schedules of competition are likely to prove benefits both to the institution and to the undergraduate, and in these less extended schedules considerations of natural and informal rivalry in sport are likely to receive a greater emphasis than in the past.

In early November I notified the Chairman of the Committee to Nominate Officers of the Association for the coming year that it would not be possible for me to continue to hold the office of President of this Association with which you have honored me for three terms. A pressure of professional duties in other fields makes it impossible for me to continue to devote to the affairs of the Association that time and attention which their importance demands and deserves. This decision I arrived at only after most careful consideration and with real regret. I must, however, ask of the members of this Association to consider the decision final. In withdrawing from an office which I have held for three years I find it difficult to express my appreciation of the opportunity of service which you have conferred on me and of the many pleasant contacts on a national scale which have grown from my association with you. I am glad to believe that

the influence of this Association on undergraduate life has never been greater and that its prestige, in relations of cooperative goodwill with all other national sports-governing bodies, is an influence of the utmost importance in the field of amateur sport in the United States. It is my hope and belief that our Association will grow in strength from year to year and will continue steadfastly to stand for those ideals which are inherent in amateur sport with that same faith which constitutes the heritage we received from the leadership of our first, great, and beloved president, General Pierce.

II. INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF AN UNDERGRADUATE

WESLEY FESLER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

This opportunity of speaking before a group of men who are the leaders in the field in which I am so interested is to me the greatest opportunity of its kind ever to present itself in my whole life. To be able to tell you of the good things you have done and are doing for potential athletes is an honor never to be forgotten.

When this very fortunate opportunity in the form of an invitation to speak on the subject, "What Intercollegiate Athletics have done for me," and "How they could be improved", came, it gave me a chance for which I have been waiting a long time. A chance not only to be able to tell how I feel about athletics and how I benefited by them, but also to find out how other athletes feel about the games and how their lives have been aided. So I took this opportunity to write to some of the leading athletic figures the country over. A letter was sent out to every captain in the Big Ten, to all the winners of the *Chicago Tribune* Trophy, to Bennie Oosterbaan and Bennie Friedman of Michigan, to Glen Harmeson of Purdue, Wally Marks of Chicago, Eddie Baker and Ray Montgomery of Pittsburgh, Jerry Dallymple of Tulane, to Moehler of Southern California, Booth of Yale, and then to some of the boys who have been out in the world a little longer—among these were Jim Oberlander of Dartmouth, Don Miller of Notre Dame. I felt that to tell you gentlemen just how these athletes have been benefited and how they feel about athletics would be more beneficial to the games we all love so well, than simply to enumerate the benefits derived by one man.

All of these men have responded beautifully by replying, telling of ever so many ways in which intercollegiate athletics have aided them.

The opponents of collegiate athletics have made many slurring remarks about our games and what we get out of them, or what we do not get out of them. Some people have said that we have our initiative and ingenuity trained out of us. Others say that athletics make us feel that the world owes us a living. Again, some have gone so far as to assert that we do not play these rough games because we really get a lot of enjoyment from them, but because of some outside pressure or an appetite for applause—the hero complex.

The statement that a boy in athletics has his initiative and ingenuity trained out of him is to me erroneous or even ridicu-

lous. The person making such a remark must not have stopped to consider the number of different situations arising in a football game. Almost every play presents an entirely different situation. The boy must be thinking at all times. When on defense he must take into consideration the position of the ball on the field, the down, the time remaining, what the opposing quarterback called on a similar occasion earlier in the game. In other words, he must be thinking with the opposing quarterback. He has only a split second to determine in his own mind what is coming and how he should meet it. His reactions must be fast.

When on offense the boy must keep studying his opponents for a weak spot in the team as a whole, or watching the man in front of him for weakness so as to make blocks more effective. At all times the player must be on his toes with his eyes open and his brain clear. Nothing should be done blindly. Everything must be thought out.

A coach may instruct a boy in a general way how to meet these situations, but his instructions can only be general. It is impossible for the coach to instruct the boy as to all these different situations. The boy must use his own ingenuity and initiative when out in the field in the actual contests. He does not lose these traits, but, on the contrary, if he puts all his enthusiasm into his work, he can come out of it highly developed in them.

I can easily see how some people come to believe that when athletes get out of school, they think the world owes them a living. I have known boys who have not had to pay a cent for their opportunity to get an education, simply because they had some athletic ability. In other words, they were subsidized. One of the boys never finished school because of poor grades, and the other after graduating just sat around waiting for some firm to invite him to work for it. He was not invited.

Any one who subsidizes a boy is doing him an injustice. It is giving the boy training which will be very harmful to him. He is given every chance in the world to come to believe that the world owes him a living, and in a lot of cases he does.

However, let us suppose that the same boy is given an opportunity to work for his expenses or at least part of them. I do not mean to wind a clock or something of that sort, but really to put in hours at real work, working for everything he gets. Would this boy come out of school believing that he could get along without half trying? He would not. All during his college career he would be doing better work in his class rooms and on the athletic field also, simply because he was working for everything he got. He would be getting more the feeling of proprietorship and responsibility and so would serve more and better. It is human nature to get joy from one's own achievements.

Subsidization is, probably, one of the strongest arguments against collegiate athletics, and rightly so. Until every school does away with the subsidization of athletes our country will not be getting the full value out of its athletics. As long as there is one subsidized athlete, athletics can be improved to that extent.

Give the needy boys a chance to work for their expenses and the community and country will be repaid many times by better trained men both as to character and education.

We have always been confronted by the statements that we were playing football, not because of the fun we were getting from it, but simply because of the so-called glory in the way of publicity, or because our best girl friend or fraternity brothers wanted us to play. These statements are not true, and if the persons making the statements were to don suits and work out against a good strong team, they would soon withdraw their remarks. They would soon realize that it takes a stronger drawing force or pressure than just a little publicity, or desire of one's girl friend or fraternity brothers, to keep a boy going for a whole season. These things are not what make us want to play. We play because we love the games. One needs only to stand on the side line during the practice sessions or during the actual contest to see that the boy would be going through a regular hell if he didn't love to play. He just couldn't stand it.

It is impossible for me to believe, as some people do, that athletics fail to contribute to our acquiring valuable traits of character as well as contributing to our physical well being.

I have never had the pleasure of meeting the most beloved man in football—Mr. Stagg of Chicago,—but his name alone should make us stop and consider the possibility of acquiring valuable traits from athletics. I cannot believe that Mr. Stagg, at his age, would still desire to coach football if there were not a lot more to it than simply teaching boys the fundamentals of the game. Mr. Stagg, as well as many other coaches, has contributed his life to the coaching profession not merely to teach boys to play football, but to show these boys the best way to live. Mr. Stagg leads, without any doubt in my mind, the most complete and most enjoyable life it is possible for a man to live, simply because of his opportunity to help boys.

The whole question boiled down is,—do athletics assist the individual in arriving at conclusions or ways of conduct relative to the good things in life faster or more slowly than the same individual would reach them if he had never participated?

Let us take the trait of sportsmanship. We surely all agree that sportsmanship is necessary to a good life. Now the question is,—does the individual become trained in sportsmanship and so arrive at the conclusion that sportsmanship is necessary to good living faster or more slowly than he would if he were not in athletics?

There can be no question that the individual in athletics has the opportunity either of becoming trained in sportsmanship or exactly the opposite. The situations are there. He will either take unfair advantage of his opponent and so get the negative training, or he will not take unfair advantage of his opponent and receive the positive training.

I cannot believe that a boy in his daily class room work receives as many opportunities to act either in a positive or negative way as he does on the athletic field. The situations are not present in as great numbers. An individual in order to acquire a certain trait must have training as to that trait. In other words, the more situations in which he acts in a positive way the more he becomes trained in good traits and vice versa.

Now we are asked, what is responsible for the type of training we receive. The answer is found in the type of guidance we have and in ourselves. In order to acquire fully a positive training we must have positive guidance and we ourselves must act accordingly. If our coaches gives us the proper guidance then the responsibility of acquiring the positive training rests all on our shoulders.

I am a firm believer that a boy's life can be greatly benefited through his participation in athletics, not only in the trait of sportsmanship, which we have already discussed, but in the traits of confidence, initiative, loyalty, sacrifice, and many others, and that his participation brings to him ways of conduct relative to the good things in life faster than if he were not in athletics.

It has been a real pleasure for me to receive letters from other athletes and to know their viewpoints as to whether they have been aided or not.

Clarence Munn, great University of Minnesota athlete, feels that his whole life has been changed by athletics. He says "I had no father—my mother worked. I went to grade school and caused so much trouble I was expelled. While going to junior high school I was expelled again. The principal finally talked me into going out for the basketball team. I did, and athletics fascinated me so much that I was out for every team I sincerely believe that this was the turning point of my life. I was either to be a member of a tough gang or a member of an athletic team. After a couple of months I drifted away from the gang and began going around with the boys I had met in athletics. I have learned only good things since that time." Testimony such as this is really a wonderful tribute to athletics.

Bennie Oosterbaan, of Michigan, submits some wonderful ideas regarding "group spirit", which is so highly developed in team games. He says, "I think that everyone who plays realizes that he is valuable only to the extent of his contribution to the group as a whole. He must submerge himself, lose himself in the group, if he is to be of any real value. The player

who seeks personal glory and fame has no part in the general scheme of things. Every man must be loyal to his squad. What he does must be for the squad—not for himself." This is something we all get from our athletic competition to some degree or other. It is not possible for us to be a member of an athletic team and not see the value of submerging ourselves, of sacrificing ourselves for the group.

Gil Berry, of Illinois, feels that athletics have aided him in acquiring confidence in himself. We all feel that way. We also have been benefited in that we have a wonderful opportunity to meet people. We probably get to know more people, in school and out, than any other boy or girl. This experience of meeting and knowing so many different persons surely is a great one for us. We have always been told that our ability to meet and know people, and to be liked by those we meet, means a lot to our success regardless of what profession we enter.

Eddie Baker, of Pittsburgh, says, "Athletics have been a preparation for the more serious phases of my life. I did not realize what "fighting to the last ditch" was until I played in a football game in which for the first time our club was behind. I remember playing in a game—the final one of the season—where this spirit manifested itself in such a manner in the second half after trailing at the conclusion of the first. Previous to this game we had won eight straight and this last game meant a highly successful season and a probable Rose Bowl Game. We were surprised by a harder hitting and more resourceful team than we had expected. We were behind 7-6 at the half. Near the end of the third quarter with the ball on our own 14-yard line we were still behind with chances of winning very slim. Time was taken out. The seriousness of the situation finally dawned on each one of us. We just could not give up. Down the field we went—86 yards for a touchdown. Football games have been won in the last few minutes of play time and time again. The moral of the above has been expressed in various ways, but I would say—don't give up hope regardless of how great the odds are against you.

I have been fortunate in playing on winning clubs, but I also have been fortunate in the fact that I have played in contests in which the opponents have come out victors. I learned to take it on the chin, so to speak, and to recognize worthier adversaries. I sympathize with any one who has never been on the losing side. He misses the greater feeling of exultation and self satisfaction when on the following Saturday, or the next time, the team comes through to win".

The point brought out here is that if a man is taught to take victory and defeat in the same light he is far better off than one who has never tasted both. He is better able to meet the situations that arise.

The testimonies of these boys are just a few samples of how athletes, all over the country, feel about athletics and what athletics have done and are doing for us.

Probably the greatest contribution our athletic careers make to us is in the form of friendship on the field and off,—the real type of friendship which serves as a pleasant memory throughout the years.

At Ohio State University we have a little ceremony which brings to the surface the true feeling all our football players have for one another. It shows exactly what friendship means to these boys. Five years ago, my sophomore year, I took part in my first "Senior Tackle" ceremony. It's a day I will never forget as long as I live.

Toward the end of the practice, on the Thursday night before the last game, the coach called a halt to our activities and motioned all the seniors aside. He talked to these boys for two or three minutes and then the whole squad lined up on both sides of the run-way leading to the tackling dummy. The seniors congregated at the head of the run-way and one after the other tackled the dummy. It finally dawned upon me just what was going on. Here I was watching these fellows hit the dummy for their last time. I then realized that Saturday would be the last time I would ever be able to play with these boys. As each one of them came sprinting down the run way I found myself cheering, a lump was in my throat, and I was ashamed when I noticed that tears were running down my cheeks. I tried to hide them but upon looking around I saw that almost every fellow there was experiencing the same feelings. This "senior tackle" showed me just what the whole season had really meant to me. Here was a group of boys sharing everything with one another for three whole months—experiencing the same disappointments and joys together. The result was the formation of friendships—real friendships. It's great to be a member of a college athletic team if for no other reason than the associations involved.

We have already discussed some of the ways in which athletics could be improved, but let us go back and say a few more words about them. The greatest improvement in athletics can be brought about by the acquisition of only that type of coach who is capable of teaching the fundamentals and the techniques of the games, and who is also the type of man who will go out of his way to develop character in a boy.

I believe that the driving, swearing type of a man has no place in the coaching profession. Any college boy does and should resent these kinds of coaching tactics. The kind of man we want coaching us is the kind who presents the situation or problem which he wants us to accomplish and then inspires us in the accomplishment. He is the type of man who shows us just what good things can be obtained from athletics and that

they are worth while. He puts our goal on top of a pedestal and then leads us there—not drives us. He must not be a crying coach because a crying coach turns out crying teams. He must be a fine, wholesome man. Every college and university should insist on this type of man to lead its athletic destinies. He is the only type of man who is capable of seeing that we get everything out of our competition in athletics that it is possible for us to get.

The driving and swearing coach can assist us very little in acquiring character traits. He is capable only of making us wonder if it is all worth while. Of course, some of us may come out with positive traits regardless, but a lot depends on our guidance.

That there are the right kind of men in many coaching positions we all know, but the opposite is also true. Many important coaching positions are in the hands of the wrong men. For the good of the boys in athletics, these men should be removed in favor of finer men.

The purpose of athletics as given by Knute Rockne is to develop good habits of living, to develop a fine sense of fair play, to develop a perseverance so intense that there is never a temptation to let up before the actual contest is over, and last of all to develop the "will to win" so keenly you can taste it. Give the boys in athletics the opportunity of realizing these benefits by putting them under the right kind of men.

Some time ago I was fortunate enough to see just what athletics meant to a little youngster. The illustration accounts for only one boy but I am sure it is very typical of most the others.

I was invited to attend a high school banquet for which a famous college coach and an all American player had been engaged as the speakers. I was seated on the right of the player and the coach was on his left. Toward the end of the dinner, I noticed a dirty, ragged little fellow approach the athlete and tap him on the shoulder. The athlete turned around, smiled, said hello to him, and then went on with his dinner. A few moments later, I heard the boy say to several of his comrades who had been attracted by the news that the star athlete and his coach were in town, "Gee, fellars, I touched him"! The coach also heard the remark and he called the youngster over and made room for him at the table. It wasn't long before the little fellow had been made to feel at home and was telling the college boy all about himself. In turn the athlete told the boy all about his college life and how he, when at the age of the boy beside him, had built up an ambition to go to college for an education and to play on athletic teams.

Both the coach and the player developed a keen interest in the boy, and after the meeting inquired about him. They found that the boy came from very poor parents who were so busy trying

to earn enough to buy bread for their little family they didn't have much time to look after their little son. In other words, the boy's life had been started in the wrong way. He had no one to guide him and help him over the rough spots.

The words which the athlete had spoken so thrilled and interested the boy that he started a little correspondence with his new found friends. To-day that little fellow has torn down the four high walls which had been hemming in his life and he has a very great desire and ambition to attend a university for an education.

Every month the coach receives a letter from the boy, which contains his classroom grades. The grades have been improving steadily. To-day, simply because of a few kind words and a little advice from an athlete, a little fellow has been given a new outlook on life. He has new ideals and new ambitions.

Athletes and their athletic teachers or coaches can do more good for the youth of the country than any other agency. Every boy is a hero-worshipper to some degree or other, and most of them look to athletes as their idols. If we will look back to the time when we were just youngsters we will remember when we were ourselves hero-worshippers of some kind or other.

It is right at this hero-worship age when a lot depends on whether we turn one way or other. Our whole life depends somewhat upon how our idol or ideal lives. Every athlete, by turning back to his boyhood days can easily see how his life was governed and he in turn should think how his actions may be governing the actions of some other youngster. We mean a lot to them, and actions should be governed a lot by it.

Today, whether we like it or not, we are working out the principal of the survival of the fittest. The weak will perish and the strong will survive. This is always the case in times of stress and strain. After this crisis has passed, the men with fighting hearts and with minds that think straight will be in the forefront. A man who has really learned the lesson taught on the athletic fields will not growl but will take the blows standing up. This man will win out, because he does not know what it is to "give up". With his back to the goal, he will fight "to the last ditch". He has aggressiveness, endurance, ability to think quickly and accurately while under fire,—yes, and fair play. He will win out.

I have tried, in the best way I know, to present to you the way we all feel about athletics, but if I were the greatest orator in the country I would not be able to present my feelings the way I would like to. To me, athletics are all important in a boy's life, and I only hope that some little thing I have said will tend to help the games I love so well.

III. AN INTIMATE PICTURE OF ATHLETICS AT WEST POINT

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR., CAVALRY,
COMMANDANT OF CADETS

It will be noted from the program that the Superintendent of the Military Academy, Major General William D. Connor, was scheduled to make an address to this distinguished gathering, but as he was unable to attend the meeting, General Pierce suggested that I act in his stead. You see me, therefore, before you in the role of Patroclus wearing the armor of Achilles, but as I have not had the advantage of a Stygian bath, I tremble somewhat at my vulnerability. Profiting, however, by the disaster which overtook Patroclus for disobeying his orders, I shall execute my mission as briefly as possible for fear of confirming the penetrating remark of a shrewd observer who, after listening to a number of Army and Navy speakers, said that he now understood why one spoke of "the Army and Navy forever."

On the assumption that it might be interesting to the members of this Association to have a glimpse into the athletic life of the Military Academy, I may say *your* Academy, I have selected for my subject, "An Intimate Picture of Athletics at West Point" I have chosen this topic chiefly because of the intensive development of intramural athletics at the Academy and of its possible interest to other colleges, many of which are giving much thought to this phase of their athletic programs.

In the same way that we are apt to base our judgments on the circumstances with which we are most familiar, in like manner the exoteric impression of an athletic system is frequently at variance with the actuality. The conditions of life at West Point are unusual and very different from those at other educational institutions because West Point prepares men for the unique and single purpose of becoming officers of our Army, in contrast to the diversity of purposes of the students of colleges and universities. Very naturally, therefore, the athletic system at West Point has characteristics peculiarly its own. Its immediate *raison d'être* is the physical development and training of the cadet, but its more profound purpose is the prolongation of this training into the United States Army.

As prefatory, therefore, to a detailed discussion of our athletics, it might be of interest to dwell for a moment on the philosophy of West Point—and upon its role in our national life—in order that the athletics system may be thrown into proper relief and correctly appreciated.

There is, I observe, a rather general impression among people who have not given the matter any thought, that West Point is

purely a military school where a number of young men are assembled from all over our country and made to spend the larger part of their time on drills and maneuvers, in preparation for war. The very name West Point connotes in the average mind the ceremony of parade, of long straight lines of gray-clad cadets, well set up young men of more or less automatic habits. Everything that goes to make up the beauty and perfection of the ceremony, as well as all of the imponderable qualities, mental, moral, physical and spiritual that enter into it, are rarely considered.

Fundamentally, of course, West Point is a military academy, but Washington, when he advocated the establishment of the school, had in mind more the education of the cadet and the training of men of character as the primary requisites for officers of the Army. During the revolution he suffered so much from the lack of educated Americans that he was obliged to fall back upon the services of Europeans. He did not wish the condition to arise in the future. Training, however, for the Army is different from training for civil pursuits, because the officer's mentality is molded to service, to abnegation, and to a certain amount of sacrifice, whereas in civil life the orientation is primarily toward the economic struggle for existence. Lacking the incentive of economic competition, it would be very easy for the army to sink into mediocrity were it not that the Academy strives to develop all the potentialities of character that there may be inherent in its cadets.

The broad aim and philosophy of the Academy, therefore, is directed not so much to graduating efficient second lieutenants as it is to the development of the mind, body and soul of the cadet, in the hope that out of the small number of graduates that go forth into the army every year, there will rise, in the event of a national emergency, the necessary leaders to insure victory.

All of the schedules at the Academy, including the athletic programs, are directed toward that ultimate object and everything is subordinate to education in its broad and liberal sense, and to the spiritual training of the embryo officer. Such is the role that West Point plays in our national life.

Glancing backward, we find that the trinity of qualities, mental, moral and physical, have not always had the same relative importance that they enjoy today. In its early history, West Point paid its greatest attention to the mental and moral training of the cadets. It was the first engineering school established in the United States and stressed this feature of its curriculum for many years. From the beginning, it was imbued with the chivalric tradition and made Honor its shibboleth, but for many years the physical development of the cadet lagged far behind. There always existed a certain amount of military gymnastics and compulsory physical training in the form of outdoor drills, but ath-

letics, as we understand the term, were non-existent. Prior to 1890, cadets played games and engaged in such athletic sports as they fancied, with an occasional inter-class competition. In the fall of 1890, West Point accepted a challenge from the Naval Academy to play a game of football. A team was organized and the first Army-Navy football game was played November the 29th, 1890. This incident marks the entry of West Point in intercollegiate competition and from that game began the development of Corps athletics which has kept pace with the development of varsity athletics in other colleges.

At West Point, when we use the term athletics, we have in mind primarily the physical development of the cadet. The two expressions are almost synonymous. Athletics do not mean the development of athletes primarily for participation in intercollegiate sports with emphasis placed entirely upon a small group of students who happen to possess native athletic ability. It is true that our physical training does develop athletes, for which we are devoutly thankful, but this development is incidental and a result of our large and general athletic program. The athletes whom we develop are the by-product of our system rather than the object for which the system is planned or for which it exists. This conception of an athletic program is the only one which is consistent with the general aims and philosophy of the school. Any other would tend to defeat the purpose for which West Point exists.

I shall therefore attempt to describe the three subdivisions of our athletic program so as to give you a true picture of the physical training of the cadet.

His physical development is affected by participation in military gymnastics, intramural athletics, and in Corps or varsity athletics. The first two are a part of the regular curriculum and obligatory for nearly every cadet.

The course in gymnastics begins with the arrival of the new cadets on July 1st. For six weeks daily, rain or shine, they are given exercises out of doors, with as little clothing on as possible so that the body may be exposed to the air and sun. These exercises take off the superfluous fat and replace it with muscle. They teach cadets how to breathe, how to run, and walk. They give poise, control, restraint, and uniformity to the mass.

When the academic year begins on the first of September, the exercises continue daily in the gymnasium for nine months with a varied program of swimming, fencing, boxing, wrestling, calisthenics and practice on the various pieces of apparatus. The class is divided into a number of small sections and rotated from one phase of the instruction to the other in the same day.

This particular form of training terminates at the end of the first year. It is given during academic hours and is largely responsible for the carriage of the cadet. In addition, the first

year men attend intramural athletics. In the three subsequent years, military gymnastics is not obligatory, but athletic training is carried on in intramural Corps and voluntary athletics.

The World War revealed the necessity for the greater physical development of our armies in order that troops might have the stamina to bear the hardships of campaign. No officer understood this matter so well as General MacArthur, our present Chief of Staff, so that in 1919, when he became Superintendent of the Military Academy, he initiated a broad program of intramural athletics for all cadets as a part of the curriculum, and as a basis of their athletic education.

The purpose of intramural athletics at West Point is to give to all cadets an opportunity to engage in sports for their recreation and to teach them how to coach and organize athletic teams in preparation for their duties in the army.

The general program covers four years, composed of a six weeks summer period for new cadets, a ten weeks fall period beginning September 1st, and a seven weeks spring period beginning April 12th. These two latter periods are for all cadets who are not on Corps or varsity squads.

A cadet attends a different sport each season, alternating attendance at intramural with military drills. One half of the cadets go daily to intramural and the other to drill so that each man attends twice a week, as Wednesday and Saturday afternoons are for general recreation.

Its organization is based on the company organization of the Corps of Cadets and not on class, fraternity or other units. The Corps is organized into a regiment of twelve companies, each with a strength of 100, composed of 25 percent of each class. After deducting the men from each company on the Corps or varsity squads, there remain in each company about 60 to 80 cadets. These latter men are then organized into teams of from 15 to 20 for the three major sports and into several squads of 2 to 8 men for the minor sports. During the first three years, the cadets have only a limited choice of sports as it is necessary to compromise between the wishes of the cadets, the desire of companies for well balanced teams, the limited facilities for each sport, and the aim to have each cadet learn as many sports as possible. In the senior year more latitude in choice is permitted.

A typical organization for intramural squads is as follows: Out of 100 men, 25 are on Corps squads, leaving 75 available for intramural assignment, distributed—Football 17, Lacrosse 17, Basketball 9, Cross Country 8, Swimming 3, Polo 6, Tennis 6, Golf 5, Fencing 2, Gymnastics 2—Total 75. For the spring, a similar organization is effected in the spring sports. The above figures are approximate as all of the companies do not have the same number of cadets available for intramural athletics. In the fall, the taller men supply more material for the Corps squads.

depleting the available numbers in the flank companies. This results in fewer substitutes in intramural units.

The general program for each sport consists of a period of instruction and training followed by a series of scheduled games with other company teams. In the latter part of the fall and spring terms team competitions are held. The six companies in each half of the Corps play a schedule of match games, each company playing the other five companies in its half. The winners in each half then play a game for the intramural championship of the Corps.

In addition, each company is placed and awarded points in the respective intramural sports. The company scoring the greatest number of points for the year is given a large cup for General Proficiency in intramural athletics.

The supervision of intramural is done by officers and a few civilian instructors but the coaching is done mainly by cadets of the senior class who are selected for their known ability in the sport. Cadets are trained likewise as officials because that will be one of their duties in the army.

In this comprehensive program, which reaches nearly all of the cadets, 125 contests were played in spring intramural and 127 in fall, or a total of 252 contests. If we add to this total the contests engaged in by the new cadets in the summer period we have a grand total of 455 intramural contests per annum.

These figures will give some idea of the extent of the system and its place in the life of the cadet. At West Point "Every cadet an athlete" became more than a slogan. It has become an established fact.

One might ask, how does this system operate in the case of a cadet of average athletic ability. Let us therefore follow the average cadet through the intramural period, assuming that he will never make the Corps squads.

Upon his entrance he is given six weeks intensive instruction in six different sports. He attends five periods each week for an hour. This instruction is actually given by cadets of the upper classes who are on the respective Corps squads. As the cadet instructors are expert players, they are excellent coaches for the newcomers and accomplish surprising results. The six sports taken are football, baseball, lacrosse, soccer, basketball, track. The instruction is, of course, elementary but the period is valuable both for the physique of the cadet and for the opportunity of sizing up the new cadets who will make good material for the "C" squad, varsity.

In the fall period, the available sports are football, lacrosse, basketball, cross country, tennis, golf, polo, fencing, swimming and gymnastics. As he is a first year man he is ineligible for tennis and golf. He may have a choice of one of the other sports or else he is arbitrarily assigned. Cadets are selected for polo,

swimming, fencing and gymnastics with the idea of developing them into Corps squad material, but assuming that he has no talent for any one of these, his tactical officer assigns him to lacrosse.

In the spring, he is assigned to baseball and the following fall he cannot again play lacrosse but must attend some other sport, let us say football. The following spring he may not repeat baseball but is given a choice of soccer or track. He chooses track. When he becomes a junior, he elects to play basketball and in the following spring is assigned to soccer as he is ineligible for baseball and track. In his senior year he is permitted a choice and he takes golf which he continues in the spring until his graduation. All of these assignments are a matter of official record.

This rotation in intramural athletics does much for the individual in giving him confidence in himself. He has a chance to test himself in various sports even though he may not have a predilection for any of them and in some cases even an aversion or timidity. But participation has removed the mystery and freed all of the inhibitions or suppressed desires. So much for intramural athletics.

Let us now glance at a cadet who has ability in athletics, making him eligible for Corps athletics. He, like all of his classmates, passes through the six weeks summer intramural period where he catches the eye of the coaches as likely material for a fall sport.

He does not then attend intramural athletics but is assigned at once to that part of the Corps squads known as "C Squads", composed of fourth classmen who are to be developed into Corps squad material and used when they become eligible after one year at the Academy. If his sport is football and he shows talent, he will be assigned to the regular Corps squad football the following fall when he becomes eligible for intercollegiate competition. In other sports, the same procedure is followed in developing material and in making assignments.

There are but few points of contact between intramural athletics described above and Corps or varsity athletics. The former are a part of the regular course and obligatory for all cadets not members of Corps squads. Only the best athletes make the Corps squads, but as it is necessary to limit the size of the latter the competition for assignment is very keen. As Corps squads average about 25% of the Corps or, roughly, 300 cadets, the remaining 75%, or 900 odd cadets, engage obligatorily in intramural athletics.

The assignment of a cadet to a Corps squad is by no means permanent for the season but on the contrary is a precarious tenure of office. The proficiency or deficiency of a cadet in academic studies is determined weekly and if a member of the

squad becomes deficient during any one week, he is immediately dropped from the squad and barred from competition in inter-collegiate athletics until he has made up his deficiency. Nor can he be reassigned after regaining proficiency until he has held this status for at least one week. In addition, no cadet whose disciplinary record is unsatisfactory is eligible for Corps squads. In other words, all cadets who are on our Corps or varsity squads are proficient in their studies and in discipline as a result of a weekly test.

This material is then turned over to the coaches for training and development, but the coaches are powerless to keep a man on the team who is declared ineligible by an academic department or by the Department of Tactics. Corps squad athletes are subject to all of the rules and regulations that apply to other cadets and are given almost no privileges. The coaches must therefore work intensively with their material in a very limited time.

Corps squad men attend all drills but are excused from the daily parade, and from Saturday inspection the days of match games. These are the only concessions made to athletics by the Department of Tactics and, judged from ordinary standards, are meager enough. They allow the coach three afternoons per week from 3:15 to 5:45, and two afternoons per week from 4:30 to 5:45 p. m. These periods are the only time available for training of our athletes who participate in competitions. Practically no concessions are made by the academic departments. Each cadet takes all of the studies every day. There are no cuts or elective studies at West Point. Corps squad men must arise at 5:50 a. m. for reveille and study every evening during call to quarters until taps at 10:00 p. m.

I mention these facts merely to show the conditions under which our coaches operate in training teams for intercollegiate competition. They are not easy and would probably be regarded by coaches who were not graduates of West Point as rather unnecessarily harsh and restrictive. It is the policy of West Point, however, to use graduates of the Academy to coach its football teams because they understand the conditions under which the coaching must be done and are better able to get results out of the men. In other sports, however, we employ civilian coaches. But as I intimated at the beginning of my address, West Point's aim is not to develop athletes but to give to all cadets a fine physical training and teach them the fundamentals of a number of sports so that they may join the army as competent organizers and teachers. They will apply these teachings not only to regular troops but to the Citizens Military Training Camps and to the R. O. T. C. shortly after graduation.

Whether our system is applicable to other colleges, I am, of course, not competent to say. We are enabled to coördinate our

athletic program because of the absolute control that we have of the time of the cadet, and we are further favored in its operation by the generosity of the government in providing some of the equipment. We would not, for example, be able to afford polo as an intramural sport were it not that equitation is a part of the regular course of training for the cadet and hence the ponies, saddle equipment, riding hall and other paraphernalia are already available. In like manner, a part of the expense of gymnastics and fencing is met from the funds that are destined primarily for physical training proper.

Although I have never participated very actively in athletics, nevertheless for many years I have been a close observer of the system and particularly interested in its operation during the last four years as Commandant of Cadets. I attach great importance to military gymnastics as the first step in a cadet's physical development. It is the foundation upon which all successful teams are built, for it gives the individual coöordination, equilibrium and control. It is like teaching a recruit the school of the soldier. After he has learned that, he is then ready for the school of the squad and the platoon or team play. In other words, before any athletic team may be organized and function with any degree of success there must be a long period of individual preparation.

This exposition of our athletic system may explain in some measure why it is possible for West Point with a relatively small student body and with very limited time available for varsity practice to offer agreeable competition to the larger colleges and universities.

While not claiming for it any degree of perfection and fully aware of its many defects, yet I am convinced of its general merit. When I compare the awkward, rather motley group of youngsters who report annually from all parts of this great country, with the poised and controlled group who graduate four years later, many possessing magnificent physiques, I can scarcely believe my eyes.

But more important than these physical benefits that they receive are the moral qualities that are brought to fruition. Athletics, particularly competitions, bring out the true characteristics of a man. They show whether he has courage, both moral and physical, and whether he has grit and stamina. For our profession, athletics offer a test that is not obtainable otherwise as they permit the authorities to obtain an accurate idea of the manly qualities of the individual and of his potentialities as an officer.

In his athletic training, the cadet is indoctrinated with the thought that he must carry on to the athletic field the same high standards that govern his daily life and contact with other men, and that he must practice the tenets of good sportsmanship.

Following the doctrine of the Academy, he must never do anything merely for the sake of expediency but must hew strictly to the line, playing the game fairly to the end. Should he win, his victory is then the sweeter, but should he lose, he must go down with colors flying and unsullied so that he may be able to say with Cyrano . . .

Yes, all my laurels you have riven away
And all my roses; yet in spite of you,
There is one crown I bear away with me,
And tonight, when I enter before God,
My salute shall sweep all the stars away
From the blue threshold! One thing without
Stain, unspotted from the world, in spite of doom,
Mine own!

—And that is . . .
My white plume . . .

IV. ATHLETICS FROM A PERSONAL VIEWPOINT

COLONEL HENRY BRECKINRIDGE

I am confronted with what Robert Louis Stevenson calls "the ennui of noon." There was, I think, but one misrepresentation in Colonel Richardson's address; he is certainly not Patroclus,—he is Achilles himself.

Some great divine once said we need a moral equivalent of war. I don't know whether we shall ever find it. If we ever do, it will not stay long if we eliminate the service academies and that training which brings forth these professional soldiers.

I was very much amused to hear Colonel Richardson begin by saying that the unique purpose of West Point training was to make an officer, and then, with no inconsistence, at the end, in the category of attributes and aims, he puts military knowledge last—after character and several other things.

These professional soldiers are amazing fellows. You find here this morning a familiarity with the classics, nearly a first name intimacy with Voltaire, and a peroration that gave us the beautiful words of Cyrano de Bergerac. In literature, ancient and modern, the colonel is a marvel.

Once, when I was in the War Department, I was asked to make a speech before the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania. I didn't know there was such a thing. I asked a young captain who was an aide-de-camp to General Wood. His name was Frank McCoy. He is a distinguished soldier and diplomat, his latest great service having been on the League of Nations Commission to investigate the Manchurian embroil. I said, "Captain, I have been asked to speak before the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society. Do you know anything about the Scotch-Irish?" He sat down for an hour and a half or two hours and gave me the finest discourse on the Scotch-Irish I had ever heard. He even assembled a bibliography for me. He might just as well have written the speech for me.

After the outbreak of the World War, I wanted to find out something about Poland, and I had no time to read a long book on the subject. Again, Captain Frank McCoy dug up a monograph on Poland by Von Moltke, the Chief-of-Staff of Germany, and, from the same man, a monograph on the Near East. The best things I could find in compact form on those two subjects were from a soldier, and I think one of the strangest phenomena of this present day in which we live is that, when the defeated and prostrate German people in the time of their dire misfortune needed a leader, when all their social system had been swept aside, they turned, not to a victorious general, but to a defeated soldier. From the life of this man, Von Hindenburg, and from what Colonel Richardson has told us as to the hierarchy of virtues, we learn that a true soldier cannot be defeated on the battleground.

I was asked to talk about athletics from a personal viewpoint. One of the first rules in talking to more than one person is not to be personal, but the very nature of this subject requires the violation of that rule.

Fencing is a sort of exotic sport in America. I finally persuaded my college room mate to come to a fencing match. He was brought up on a farm. When he came away from the fencing match, he said, "I don't mean any insult to your sport, but I would rather see a couple of ducks fight." (Laughter) It isn't much of a spectacle to the uninitiated, but in perspective it has been quite important in the history of the world.

There are those who think, perhaps wrongly (and Colonel Richardson will be able to correct me), that no small part of the successful upbuilding, outside of all other virtues, of the Roman Empire was the Roman short sword, fabricated of good metal, much shorter than the curved swords of their barbarian enemies, but operated on the very simple mathematical principle that the straight line is the shortest distance between two points. When the barbarian raised his sword, it never descended because the barbarian had been struck through the middle by the Roman short sword.

All that is gone; they carry now a heavy, ornamental, but useful sabre in the cavalry. Fencing is still a pretty good sport, and I have gotten a lot out of it, and I derived a great deal of benefit from my small participation in athletics. Perhaps it doesn't sound very profound or idealistic, but the two greatest things I ever got from athletics were fun and friendship.

I think fun is quite an important thing in life. Both as an undergraduate and an alumnus, fussing around in a vague sort of way with all these athletic organizations, I have made some of the brightest and fairest friendships of my life. What greater inspiration could a man have from any source than to be called the friend of Palmer E. Pierce—a man who in a busy life, holding one of the most powerful executive positions as assistant to the president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, gives half his time, in and out of business hours, to the service of men? The same thing goes for John Griffith.

When I see the wonderful equipment and support that undergraduate athletes get today, I go back to the time when I was an undergraduate. There was no provision for a fencing master made by the university; as a matter of fact, when we were undergraduates, I think only ten or fifteen per cent of the undergraduate body were in competitive athletics. And then that so-called intramural movement came out of the Middle West, or, perhaps, West Point, and Alonzo Stagg's associate, Joseph Raycroft, came to Princeton, and Joseph Raycroft has entirely revolutionized the undergraduate physical and athletic life of that college, so that today there are ninety-four per cent of the

undergraduate body in competitive athletics.

We had to pay for our fencing lessons, so the first thing I got out of fencing was a very definite lesson in economy. My allowance for spending money was \$10.00 a month, and my fencing lessons called for \$10.00 a month. Naturally, at the end of the year, with a slight accumulation of debt, it led to the practice of a good deal of skillful negotiation with my parents to have that debt liquidated before the next term of college.

We fencers were pretty well relegated in those days to the lame, the halt, and the blind—nobody ever heard about fencing. Everybody who was strong went out to take part in football, wrestling, or something like that. We had to find somebody (this is both undemocratic and aristocratic) who had \$10.00 a month, and secondly, who had some little desire to fence. Fortunately, we found a fellow named Peo Maresi, who had gone to school in Italy. We had another fellow whose name I won't mention, who learned something about the game in France. Through that latter fellow I learned the necessity of compromising with high ideals. Including myself (and I didn't know much about it) there were three men on the fencing team.

This same man was somewhat addicted to his cups, and somewhat irregular in his training, and every principle of high ideals demanded that he should be eliminated from the squad and not permitted to represent his university on the fencing team; but, I am sorry to say, he always did. Fencing didn't make him a very noble character and he has never been a noble character since. You see, I can't draw a truly idealistic picture here all the way through.

Well, I left college, and finally I found my way to Washington in a Government position. We started a fencing club there. That was an interesting thing, because most of the young fellows in the diplomatic corps had fenced sometime or other in their lives, and they joined the Fencers Club, and that gave one an extraordinarily interesting and intimate acquaintance and friendship with fellows from all over the world.

After the War, we came to New York and started fencing again, and went with three Olympic teams and learned a lot about the psychology of the different peoples of the earth and their reactions, and we learned a lot about questions we knew nothing of before.

At the 1920 Games, a fine-looking, strapping fellow came up to me and introduced himself. He said, "Colonel Breckinridge, I want to know what the American people think of the Latvian question." I was a little bit nonplussed. I said, "Well, what are your ideas?" He explained them very well, and I told him, as far as I knew, that the preponderance of public opinion in America was just about as he thought, and from then on we got along very well with the Latvians.

The greatest kick I get out of this game now is that it is about the only basis on which I can associate with youth on terms of relative equality. It is a great thing if you can get these youngsters to accept you as somewhere near an equal. As long as you can lick four out of five of them, they will do that; otherwise, not. The more I see of these youngsters, and hear their opinions as voiced through that eloquent and striking young gentleman, Mr. Fesler, who addressed you, I have no fear for the future of this country. I think they will do a much better job than we did and repair many, if not all, of our mistakes.

Now just a closing word to the critics of American athletics. Criticism is something we shall always have with us. It is not universally the case with these critics, but I am sure criticism is somewhat based on the instinct of the feeble to be jealous of the vigorous, and the innate distaste that mediocrity has for superiority—incidentally, one of the fundamental problems of democracy in every form of life.

I stand as an uncompromising defender of the American athletic ideal, because, unless you can show me something better, I would cleave to that which seems to be a natural and indigenous manifestation of our national character and genius. As I go about the world comparing the American athletic ideal with the ideals of the undergraduate life of the other nations, I am satisfied with the American undergraduate athletic ideals. The University of Havana has been shut up for two years. Whether they should be revolutionary or not, doesn't concern me, but it is not the primary duty of an undergraduate to maintain revolutions. As a consequence, the University has been shut up for two years, and there is nearly half of an undergraduate generation without education. I think if they had some good vigorous games and some well-organized athletic life, they would think more of their studies and do more for the development of their own personalities, their own personal development and success in life, and more for their country.

With all respect to the Latin universities, they suffer in the moral structure of their life for the lack of this so-called over-emphasis on athletics. After all, I come back to the fundamental stand: American athletics are nothing more or less than all that is sound in the American genius. Where is the strength of our life? It is and always has been in two things: a sturdy, strong, self-reliant individualism, plus the capacity for teamplay.

This system of Stagg and Raycroft and West Point that has come up in the last twenty or thirty years is nothing but a manifestation of the fundamental philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, embodied in our Constitution—equal opportunity to all and special privilege to none. We didn't have equal opportunity in college when I was in college. It has taken us one hundred years to arrive at what Thomas Jefferson prescribed for all the people.

Then we have something else in this system. With the equal opportunity, we pick out the best, and we band them together for themselves and for their team and for their Alma Mater, to have strong contests with their equals as representative of the mass. What else is that but a manifestation of the best that is in America, of that without which America cannot remain a successful democracy?

That philosophy does not mean that the man who can run 100 in $9\frac{1}{2}$ shall have to run it in $10\frac{1}{2}$. It doesn't mean that the strong shall be denied the decent fruits and products of their strength. It proclaims that every man may attain and have the opportunity to attain that which is in him without fear, without favor, without injustice, without trickery, without deceit, and come to the very highest manifestation that is in his personality. That, I say again, is requisite for the enduring strength of our nation, and those who would attack it, I think, attack the foundations of our national strength.

In closing, I wish to refer to the depression which is always taboo, according to the Pollyanna psychology of some of our people. Whatever else this depression brings (from now on but a prophet can tell), up to date it has brought one of the finest manifestations of American character that our history has seen, and what is it? That those who have share to the utmost with those who have not. Those out of luck have tightened up their belts, waiting for a better day, accepting the help without which they could not get along. The agitator who usually expects to find fertile soil for revolution in empty stomachs has made no headway with our people. I may be wrong again, but it is my firm conviction that this fact is built upon the foundation stone of American life, outside the Constitution, which is universal education. The most glorious product of our century and more, of life, to me is that in our higher institutions of learning we have more young men and more young women than in all the universities and colleges of all the world. In our high schools, we have more young boys and more young girls than in all the rest of the high schools of the world. In other words, in the name of liberty and free institutions, we have brought a greater mass of men and women, whatever may be the incidental evils and inadequacies of our educational system, to a higher critical faculty than has any other nation of the world in any era of history.

Wellington said, as we all know and have heard so many times that it makes us tired, that the Battle of Waterloo was won upon the playing fields of England, and it is my belief that the solution of all the ills that afflict our people and the rest of the world will find a strong and peaceful solution in universal education and its product, and in the playing fields of vigorous, strong, sturdy, and unexcusing American athletics.

V. COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS FROM A PERSONAL VIEWPOINT

S. V. SANFORD, PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

So well has this subject been discussed by those who have preceded me that little is left for me to say. However, as I have been asked to have a part in this discussion, I shall briefly call attention to a few things that have flittered through my mind—perhaps nothing new to those vitally interested in the welfare of college sports. If you were not interested in athletics, you would not be here today.

I imagine all of you wish to see football retain its hold on the collegiate and the non-collegiate element. It has so many fine qualities, it ought to have a place in college life. It is an excellent laboratory for teaching the spectators manners and sportsmanship, for teaching young men the art and science of self-control, of discipline, of character under the most exacting conditions, and for impressing upon young men that there is no difference between college life and life after college in the application of that principle which in large measure means success—the wise adjustment of one's time between opportunities offered and duties demanded. More and more it seems to me that extra curricular activities are inculcating in students one of life's fundamental lessons, if they are to be men of more than one talent—how to apportion wisely one's time between opportunities offered and duties demanded. The tragedy is that so many fail to learn that lesson.

I imagine all of you agree in principle that college football is the most colorful, the most picturesque, the most glamorous, the most thrilling spectacle in all sportsdom. That football has such a popular hold on the public is due largely to the peculiar characteristics of the American people who desire to see sports in which the elements of danger give the contests thrills. So long as the element of danger exists without serious injuries of loss of life, all is well, but with the death of a player here and there, public sentiment is aroused for immediate reform. No matter what arguments may be used to prove that players are injured or killed on these teams not well-trained or well-drilled, the fact that several football players are killed during any given year leads to severe criticism of coaches, of faculty, and of administrative officers. Surely the game should be spectacular—but it must be made safe for the players.

And now may I ask this question? Why is it that needed reform in the playing rules is always initiated by an aroused public sentiment rather than by those intimately connected with college sports? Perhaps it may be said that the public demand is but an echo of those closely identified with the control of

college sports. Yet I am convinced that those responsible for college sports are prone to adopt the *laissez faire* policy and are aroused to action only by the demand of the public.

May I ask another question? After the properly constituted authorities have made the changes, why is it that a howl, within and without the ranks, goes up in protest against the changes? Immediately after the changes are announced, it is stated that the game has been so emasculated as to destroy its thrilling and spectacular nature. It seems that the public demands changes provided these do not eliminate some pet play. Unfortunately, it too frequently happens that the most spectacular play is the one wherein lurks the element of death. What play is more spectacular than the kickoff run back for touchdown. But these runs were made possible only by dangers that were not worth the toll.

It was an aroused public that caused the Committee in 1906 to eliminate the mass play. There was a howl from the critics that the great game of football had been so modified as to suffer irreparable harm. The critics were wrong. Football did not suffer but began to grow and to become better and better. The forward pass was introduced—the game offered greater opportunities for strategy and skill—the crowds increased from a mere handful to many thousands.

It was an aroused public that caused the changes last season. The critics howled—but the game continued to prosper. Never were so many drastic changes made. The game is still here.

May I ask why are we here at this annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association? For good fellowship—to be sure! But primarily we are here to devise ways and means to promote, to protect, to encourage manly sports. We have advocated from year to year a program of athletics for all. We have heard an indictment brought against football on the ground that too few could participate in the game—that it was a game for eleven highly specialized men. What have we done about it? We have for years retained a rule that endangered players and reduced the number of players to a minimum. By our action we have admitted the indictment. Men, because of that rule, have been kept in the game who were groggy—subject to brutal treatment and severe injuries. They were in the game because the coach was afraid that he would weaken the team or lessen his chances of winning by withdrawing the good player. The coach would have withdrawn that player had it not been for the rule—the rule that forbade a player withdrawn in the first half from returning to the game till the second half. The rule was a flagrant violation of every principle this Association has advocated for years. No such rule protected the safety of the player—no such rule provided possibilities for playing a maximum number of students. The new rule adopted last March is

wise—it is a real step forward. Common sense demanded such a rule years ago—but the rule did not come until an aroused public sentiment demanded such a change. We still held to our *laissez faire* policy.

For years we have defended football as a college game on the theory that it was a game that depended upon the elements of skill and strategy, upon quick thinking by the player under stress and strain—and not a game of luck and blunders. Yet we did not pass a rule relating to the fumble till last year. We still held to our *laissez faire* policy.

How much longer will institutions continue to make schedules with set-up games? Neither students nor spectators are interested in such contests. In such contests the element of danger is great—it is an unequal contest—it violates the spirit of fair play. Such contests are frowned on by student publications. They want to see a real contest each Saturday—they are entitled to this consideration if, as we advocate, the games are for the students. Ought we not to have a policy based on some such principle—*schedule teams athletically and scholastically related*.

The attitude of the public is changing towards the weekly football contest. So long as the price of the ticket is the same for the colorful game as for the colorless, the non-collegiate element will select the colorful game. Good roads, cheap and quick transportation, and the price of the ticket are factors determining this changed attitude. Again, it seems that the critics of the game and of the schedule makers will eliminate from the schedules of the future the set-up affairs—undignified contests, to express it mildly. The attendance by students and spectators is an index of widespread disapproval of the policy.

Athletic conferences have played an important part in solving athletic problems. Proselyting is frowned upon throughout the country and in many sections has completely disappeared, rules of eligibility have teeth in them, the migrant rule has prevented much backbiting, and so on. Athletic conferences, so it seems to me, have gone as far as they can so far as technical rules and regulations are concerned. We must now give more consideration to more important things—to scholastic attainment.

Today we see many young men who have been headliners on football teams—stars, idols of alumni, students, public, sporting writers—young men who have failed to complete their college work—failed to receive their degrees. These young men cannot qualify either for teaching positions or coaching positions in our accredited system of secondary schools. These young men have been exploited for the glory of the institution, but at the expense of themselves. Technically they are eligible to play on the team for they have met the minimum eligibility scholastic requirements of the institution and of the conference. At the end of four years they are without sufficient credits to receive their degrees.

Should this be the case in any institution? Some may ask what is the value of a diploma so long as the student is profiting by his college work and experience. The answer is that the world demands such a symbol regardless of what is behind the symbol. The symbol is necessary for a place on the faculty of an accredited secondary school.

Perhaps if we should turn our attention to scholastic attainment all other things that trouble us would be greatly reduced. Perhaps if we should now give emphasis to the real purpose of the college—scholastic attainment—we would not have to be worried so much about technical violations, loans, scholarships, and other disagreeable factors. More and more an enlightened public will demand that those who represent our institutions in public exhibitions shall be students who are in everyday meeting the scholastic requirements of the institution—not the minimum—but meeting them in such a way as to receive their degrees. When the boy has completed his athletic career, the public will demand that he shall have completed his degree requirements. Let us adopt a policy that will no longer exploit the boy at his expense. Shall we continue the *laissez faire* policy; if so, an aroused public will demand a change in such a policy.

The greatest evil in athletics today is subsidizing. When we attempt to discuss this phase of athletics, we seem to be somewhat timid. All know this evil exists in our colleges and universities, to a large extent in some and to a small extent in others. Why do we continue to discuss this evil without coming to some definite plan for its elimination? It can be eliminated—it should be—it must be! As practical-minded men, we should face the situation as it exists in this modern complex civilization. We cannot imitate the Greeks; we cannot follow the old rule of the English. Rich men participated in athletics in those countries,—the sons of the average man in this country.

All of us like to think of the ideal—but we have to live and move in the realm of the real. We must define in positive terms what really constitutes proper loans, positions, and scholarships. When this is done, it is my opinion, that colleges and universities will follow the regulation in letter and in spirit. We have a rule which states that no loan or scholarship can be awarded a student "wholly or in part for athletic ability." This rule is out of date—we all know it. It is largely responsible for the subterfuge that exists—and yet we do not seem to have the moral courage to formulate a rule that can be enforced. Shall we hold to a rule that is out of date, and continue a practice that is shameful, or shall we adopt a rule that can be followed and in large measure put an end to subsidizing?

Why cannot this Association modify the definition of an amateur in terms of the rules and regulations that govern the appointment of Rhodes scholars? I have never heard any criticism of

that plan. Any position, loan, or scholarship open to all students should be open to any student—athletic or non-athletic—but under our present rule, it is not. This is the fly in the ointment.

If we adopt the rule governing the selection of Rhodes scholars as our definition of an amateur, a new day will dawn in college athletics. Hypocrisy will disappear. The present rule or definition so far as it relates to an amateur is out of date—it has been supplanted by the rule governing the selection of Rhodes scholars. The world knows that fact—only we who attend this Association apparently fail to appreciate the fact that the world has moved forward.

No Rhodes scholar has ever been denied the right and the privilege of representing his college in athletic competition. If the English do not consider the plan outlined for the selection of Rhodes scholars as a violation of the principle of amateurism, then why should we? The only ideal in sport we have ever had is to follow England. England has advanced—we have fallen behind. By this plan we put emphasis on scholastic attainment—the real purpose of the college.

Through the influence of this Association and other similar bodies and through the influence of many fine sporting writers, men of high ideals, college sports are more and more finding a place in college and in community life. The necessity for the pep meeting has gone, the campus no longer is agog over games, the students take the games as a part of their weekly program,—only the public becomes unduly excited over the outcome of a friendly contest. The fact that so many boys now play football indicates that the game is growing in popularity, and that modern youth is not jaded or in a state of pseudo-sophistication, but that youth is still strong, virile, and manly.

That more boys than ever play the game of football and that the crowds of spectators are increasing from year to year—these indicate that the game benefits from wise legislation. Our aim should be to protect the game while allowing it to enshrine itself deeper and deeper in the hearts of the people.

We should not continue our *laissez faire* policy, but adopt progressive measures from year to year—not wait for an aroused public opinion and critics of the game to bring modern methods to pass. After all, it may be that we have not adopted or practiced a *laissez faire* policy, it may simply be that, as we are members of college and university faculties, we are in athletic policies as we are in all other policies affecting our institutions or any department of our institutions—merely conservative. Just as depression is making all administrative officers readjust the whole college program, so this same depression is making us all reorganize athletics on a sane basis. The conservatives must become the progressives in every line of college and university endeavor, if our institutions are to meet the needs of the age and the society they serve.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1932

FRANK W. NICOLSON, in account with the
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1932		118
Jan	1	To balance forward
	29	Howard University
Feb	13	University of Nebraska
	15	University of Minnesota
	19	Interest, savings bank
	20	Mercersburg Academy
		Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Association
	24	Andover Academy
	25	Ohio University
		Norwich University
	26	University of Notre Dame
		St. John's College
	27	U. S. Coast Guard Academy
	29	Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
Mar	1	Southern Methodist University
	7	University So. California
		Manhattan College
	10	Butler University
		Haverford College
		Worcester Polytechnic Institute
	14	Williams College
		U. S. Naval Academy
		Franklin and Marshall College
		Yale University
		Knox College
	17	Stevens Institute
		Vanderbilt University
		Carleton College
		Swarthmore College
	18	Oberlin College
		Wesleyan University
		U. S. Military Academy
	19	Duke University
		Hamilton College
	21	Dartmouth College
		Allegheny College
		University of Washington
	22	Tulane University
	23	Iowa State College
	24	Indiana University
	25	Colgate University
	26	University of Rochester
		American Sports Publishing Co
		Royalty on Football Rules
		Royalty on Baseball Rules
		Royalty on Track Rules
		2,215.59
		45.63
		124.47

29	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25.00	Boston University	25.00
30	Alfred University	25.00	Gettysburg College	50.00
31	Hobart College	25.00	University of Maryland	25.00
	Ohio Wesleyan University	25.00	University of New Hampshire	25.00
Apr. 9	Wake Forest College	25.00	University of Buffalo	25.00
	Penn State College	25.00	University of Southern California	25.00
11	John B. Stetson University	25.00	Marquette University	25.00
16	American Sports Publishing Co.	48.99	Creighton University	25.00
	Royalties on Wrestling Rules	93.18	Manhattan College	25.00
	Royalties on Swimming Rules	114.09	Fordham College	25.00
	Royalties on Ice Hockey Rules	75.24	Oregon State College	25.00
	Royalties on Soccer Rules	25.00	Princeton University	25.00
20	Brown University	25.00	Washington and Lee University	25.00
26	Lafayette College	25.00	Bradley Polytechnic Institute	25.00
May 4	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	25.00	Duke University	25.00
June 2	Geneva College	25.00	Allegheny College	25.00
11	Interest, Savings Bank	66.12	Andover Academy	10.00
21	Football Rules rebate	37	Temple University	25.00
July 12	Boston College	25.00	University of Tennessee	50.00
Sept. 28	Amherst College	25.00	University of Virginia	25.00
29	Ohio State University	25.00	Rhode Island State College	25.00
30	Harvard University	25.00	Northwestern University	25.00
Oct. 1	Mass. Institute of Technology	25.00	Connecticut Agricultural College	25.00
3	Haverford College	25.00	Coe College	25.00
	Bates College	25.00	Trinity College	25.00
	Drexel University	25.00	Washington University	25.00
	University of Illinois	25.00	University of Oregon	25.00
	Miami University	25.00	University of Utah	25.00
4	Lehigh University	25.00	College City of New York	25.00
	Clarkson College	25.00	St. Lawrence University	25.00
5	Tufts College	25.00	Rutgers College	25.00
	Norwich University	25.00	Kansas State College	25.00
	Cornell University	25.00	University of the South	25.00
6	Mass. State College	25.00	Kansas College Athletic Conference	25.00
	Lawrenceville School	10.00	Lawrence College	25.00
	Mercersburg Academy	10.00	University of Oklahoma	25.00
7	University of Notre Dame	25.00	Texas A. and M. College	50.00
	Georgetown College	25.00	Stanford University	25.00
8	Butler University	25.00	University of Oklahoma	25.00
	University of Delaware	25.00	Mount Union College	25.00
	College of Wooster	25.00	University of Colorado	25.00
10	Susquehanna University	25.00	Mt. St. Mary's College	25.00
	University of Michigan	25.00	Rocky Mountain Faculty Conference	25.00
	University of Maine	25.00	International Y. M. C. A. College	25.00
	University of Pennsylvania	25.00	Interest, savings bank	91.53
12	New York University	25.00	Loyola University	25.00
	Bowdoin College	25.00	University of North Carolina	50.00
	Dickinson College	25.00	Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	25.00	Ohio University	25.00
	Rochester Mechanic's Institute	10.00	Baylor University	25.00
13	Michigan State Normal	25.00	Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	25.00
	University of California	25.00	University of Georgia	50.00
	Penn. Military College	25.00	Ohio State University	25.00
	Clemson College	25.00	American Sports Publishing Co.	1,679.94
	University of Akron	25.00	Royalties on Football Rules, (1932)	114.99
	University School	10.00	Royalties on Track Rules	25.00
14	Union College	25.00	22 West Virginia University	\$14,051.14
	University of Texas	25.00		
15	University of Pittsburgh	25.00		
	Duquesne University	25.00		
	Rice Institute	25.00		

Cr.		
1932		
Jan.	2	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes
		Pelton and King, printing
		postage
		Middletown National Bank, exchange
	4	J. L. Griffith, expenses, annual convention
		Hotel Astor, expenses annual convention
	5	A. W. Marsh, soccer committee
		F. W. Luehring, swimming rules committee
	14	Master Reporting Co., expenses annual convention
	15	Southern New England Telephone Co., telegrams
	27	Middlesex County Printery, swimming rules committee
Feb.	8	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes
		J. E. Raycroft, telephone charges
		D. Stewart, soccer committee
		N. Bawlf, soccer committee
		A. W. Marsh, soccer committee
		H. W. Clark, soccer committee
	11	R. G. Clapp, wrestling rules committee
		H. Otopalik, wrestling rules committee
		Pelton and King, printing, on account
	13	Wesleyan University, expressage
	19	W. J. Bingham, football rules committee
Mar.	1	Wesleyan Store, postage
	2	Pelton and King, printing
	8	R. Morrison, football rules committee
		D. X. Bible, football rules committee
		C. H. Smith, football rules committee
	14	W. G. Crowell, football rules committee
		F. W. Nicolson, telegrams
		E. Cowie, stenographic work
	17	Pelton and King, printing, on account
	19	Princeton University A. A., telegrams
	24	F. W. Nicolson, executive committee meeting
	26	Pelton and King, printing, balance
		Sportsmanship Brotherhood, dues
	31	R. J. H. Kiphuth, swimming rules committee
Apr.	4	E. T. Kennedy, swimming rules committee
	7	Quinlin Printing Co., swimming rules committee
		C. P. Miles, wrestling rules committee
		R. J. Clapp, swimming rules committee
	8	F. W. Luehring, swimming rules committee
	11	G. M. Trautman, wrestling rules committee
	12	A. E. Eilers, swimming rules committee
	13	Southern New England Telephone Co., telegrams
	15	L. W. St. John, executive committee
		basketball rules committee
		O. Tower, basketball rules committee
	18	J. A. Rockwell, wrestling rules committee
	28	J. F. Bohler, basketball rules committee
May	3	G. K. Tebell, basketball rules committee
		D. B. Sinclair, wrestling rules committee
		D. B. Swingle, wrestling rules committee
	4	W. E. Meanwell, basketball rules committee
		F. A. Schmidt, basketball rules committee
	5	W. S. Langford, football rules committee
	7	H. O. Crisler, ice hockey rules committee
	9	Harvard Club, Boston, ice hockey rules committee
	16	L. W. St. John, basketball rules committee

		A. L. Prettyman, ice hockey rules committee
	19	E. Lowrey, ice hockey committee
	26	E. T. Kennedy, swimming rules committee
		R. J. Trimble, ice hockey rules committee
	9	R. G. Clapp, wrestling rules committee
		F. W. Nicolson, secretarial allowance
	4	Pelton and King, printing
		F. W. Nicolson, expenses to special convention
		R. G. Clapp, wrestling rules committee
		T. C. Knoles, expenses, special convention
		D. B. Sinclair, wrestling rules committee
	4	Huntington Hotel, expenses, special convention
		W. B. Owens, expenses, special convention
		Government tax on check
		H. Otopalik, wrestling rules committee
	1	Pelton and King, printing
	6	Southern New England Telephone Co., telegrams
	13	W. O. Hunter, stenographic report of special convention
		92.79
		3.00
		2.80
		100.00
		284.21
		1.56
		50.00
		10.00
		116.40
		10.75
		1.76
		10.00
		129.80
		.30
		.02
		4.25
		35.52
		1.00
		147
		3.70
		35.15
		6,840.16
		\$14,631.14

APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended January 1, 1930

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied.
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE V.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

ARTICLE VI.

REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS

SECTION 1. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three delegates.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association votes to take a formal ballot, either written or *viva voce*, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both

an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

ARTICLE VII.

AMATEURISM

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:

(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper Faculty authority.

MEETINGS

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him shall take his place and perform his duties.

SEC. 2. A vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the

conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

(1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;

(2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;

(3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;

(4) District competitions, if any;

(5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the Faculty.

(b) Seven members at large—to be selected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the

Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee. This committee shall represent the Council and act for them in the general conduct of the affairs of the Association not otherwise provided for in the Constitution and By-laws. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council on the day prior to the annual convention.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

RULES COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a committee on committees, who shall report to the convention through the Council nominees for the following rules committees:

- (1) Football;
- (2) Soccer;
- (3) Basket ball;
- (4) Swimming;
- (5) Volley ball;
- (6) Boxing;
- (7) Track;
- (8) Wrestling;
- (9) Hockey;
- (10) Fencing;
- (11) Gymnastics;
- (12) Lacrosse;
- (13) Publication;
- (14) Preservation of College Athletic Records;
- (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. These committees shall where possible coöperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities

of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Appointment of a Committee on Nominations;
- (4) Reports of officers and committees;
- (5) Miscellaneous business;
- (6) Election of officers and committees;
- (7) Adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.